EPTEMBER 18, 1948

SATURDAY NIGHT

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—Photo by Malak.

These are the men mainly responsible for organizing the Progressive Conservative Convention in Ottawa this month-end. Left to right, R. A. Bell, National Director; C. V. Charters, Director of Public Relations; M. Grattan O'Leary and Don H. Morrow, Chair. and Sec. of Local Arrangements Committee.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Conservative Leader

THE principles on which the Conservatives must approach the problem of choosing a leader are just the opposite of those which should have guided, and in a measure did guide, the Liberals in their choice last month. The Liberals could look quite a long way ahead, could map broad strategy for the future. For the Conservatives it is a case of now or never.

Lord Mountbatten, in one of his recent speeches in this country, described the Burma Campaign that he led and guided with such brilliant success. When he took command the allied forces in that theatre of war had suffered a continuous series of bitter defeats; month after month they had tried and failed. As a result their morale was shattered and they had little heart for the fight. So his first care was to restore morale, and the only way to do this was to win the next battle.

Premier Drew happened to be sitting beside him while he was speaking. Surely the Premier must have been comparing the position of Mountbatten's troops with the position of his own party. In the federal field the Conservatives need to win a battle now, at the next general election, if they are ever to win campaigns in the farther future.

The only leader who offers any hope of this sort of success is Premier Drew himself. In his own province he has a record of political success and administrative good judgment. He can gather good men around him (his cabinet is certainly one of the best in the history of the province) and, while he does not seem to allow them quite enough of the limelight, he can keep their loyalty. He is often compared with R. B. Bennett, but Bennett, who could pick strong assistants, could never tolerate strong associates and so he left his party far weaker than he found it. Exactly the opposite could be said of Premier Drew in Ontario.

As we said a month or so ago in regard to the choice of the Liberal leader, we believe that the topmost questions in Canadian politics during the next ten or fifteen years are these: What political party or group will emerge as the main support of free enterprise against the forces of socialism? How easily and how quickly will it emerge? Will its members spend most of their time and energy fighting amongst themselves or will they consolidate their position against the socialists?

The Liberals, who still have a nation-wide organization and following, are better placed to lead the free-enterprise party; but the Conservatives, with a good deal of luck, with a great deal of skill, and with a strong leader, might pull it off.

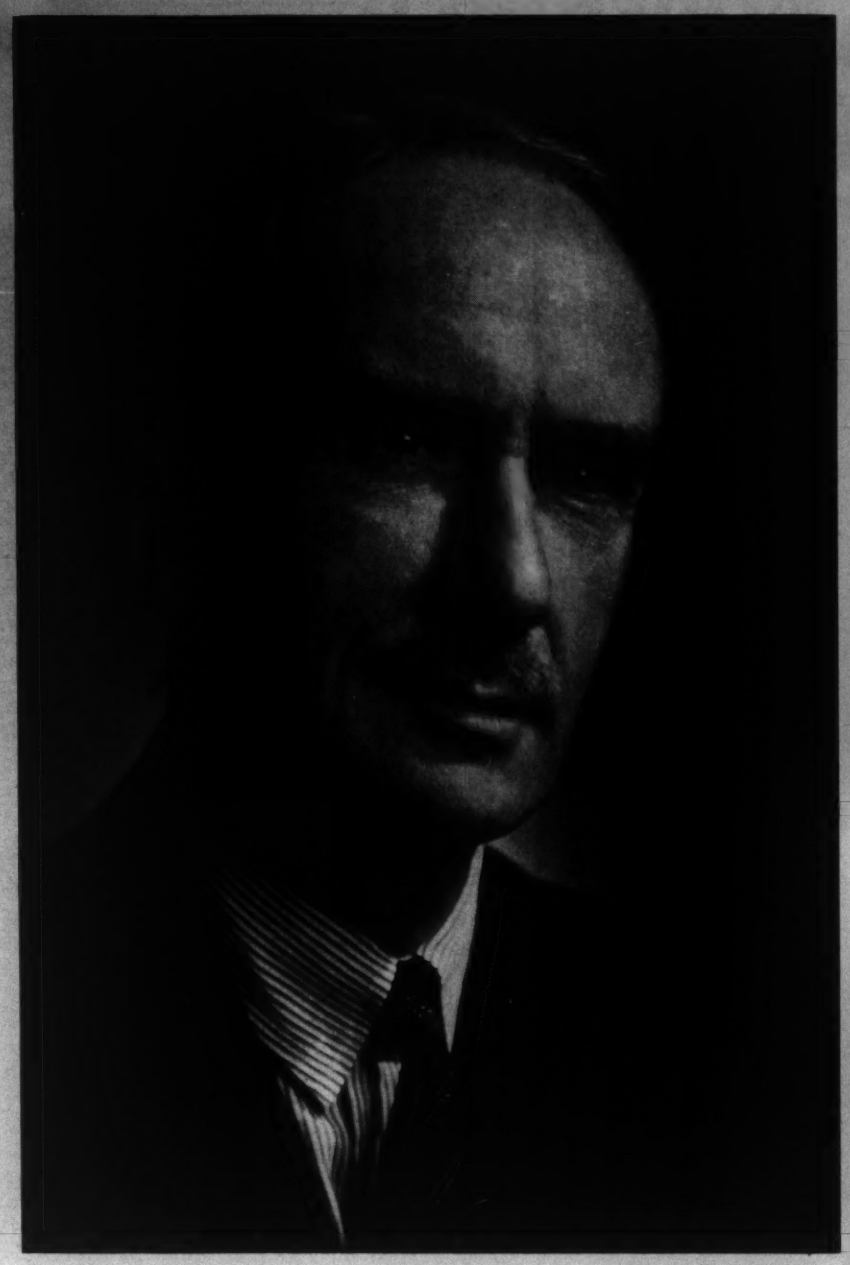
The Next Depression

IF THE Conservatives do succeed in forming a government at Ottawa after the next elections they had better be prepared for trouble. We have had a very prosperous country for the past eight years; prosperity may well go on for a year or two longer; but it would be madness to count on it lasting for another four years beyond that. In short, the Conservatives can, with confidence, plan for a business recession.

What have they to guide them? The answer, obviously, is the Rowell-Sirois Report of 1940. That document together with its supporting volumes provides a detailed survey of the sort of troubles that are sure to afflict us in time of depression. It also offers a coherent set of remedies. It is true that these remedies involve some transference of revenues and responsibilities to Ottawa, but it is quite impossible to see how any cure can work unless it contains a good deal of this ingredient.

It is welcome news that a group within the Progressive Conservative Party is working on the question of constitutional reform. Luckily they will be able to find all sorts of support for

(Continued on Page Five)



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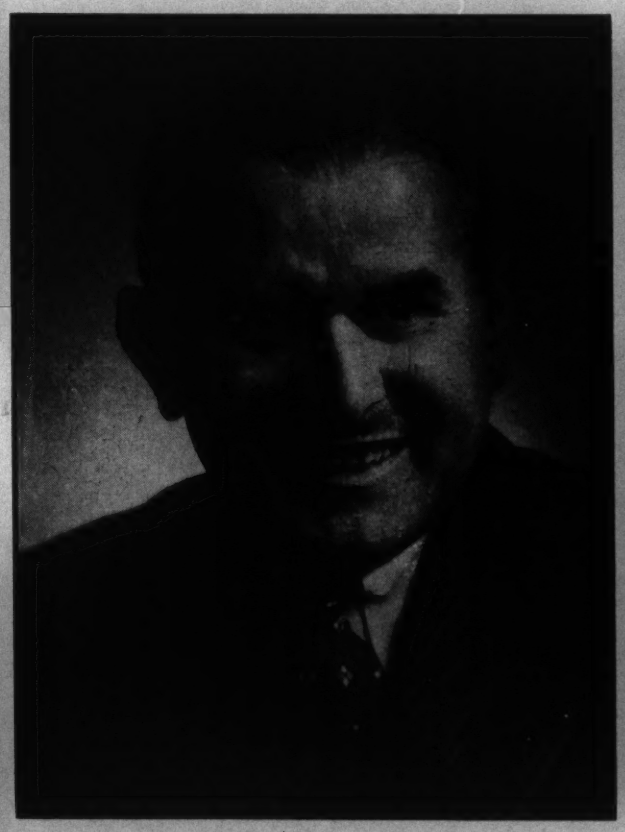

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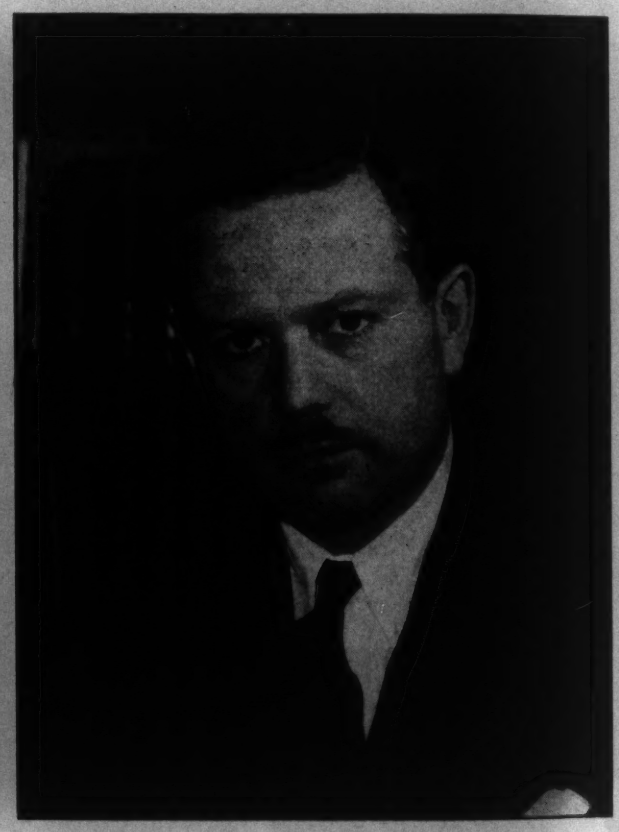

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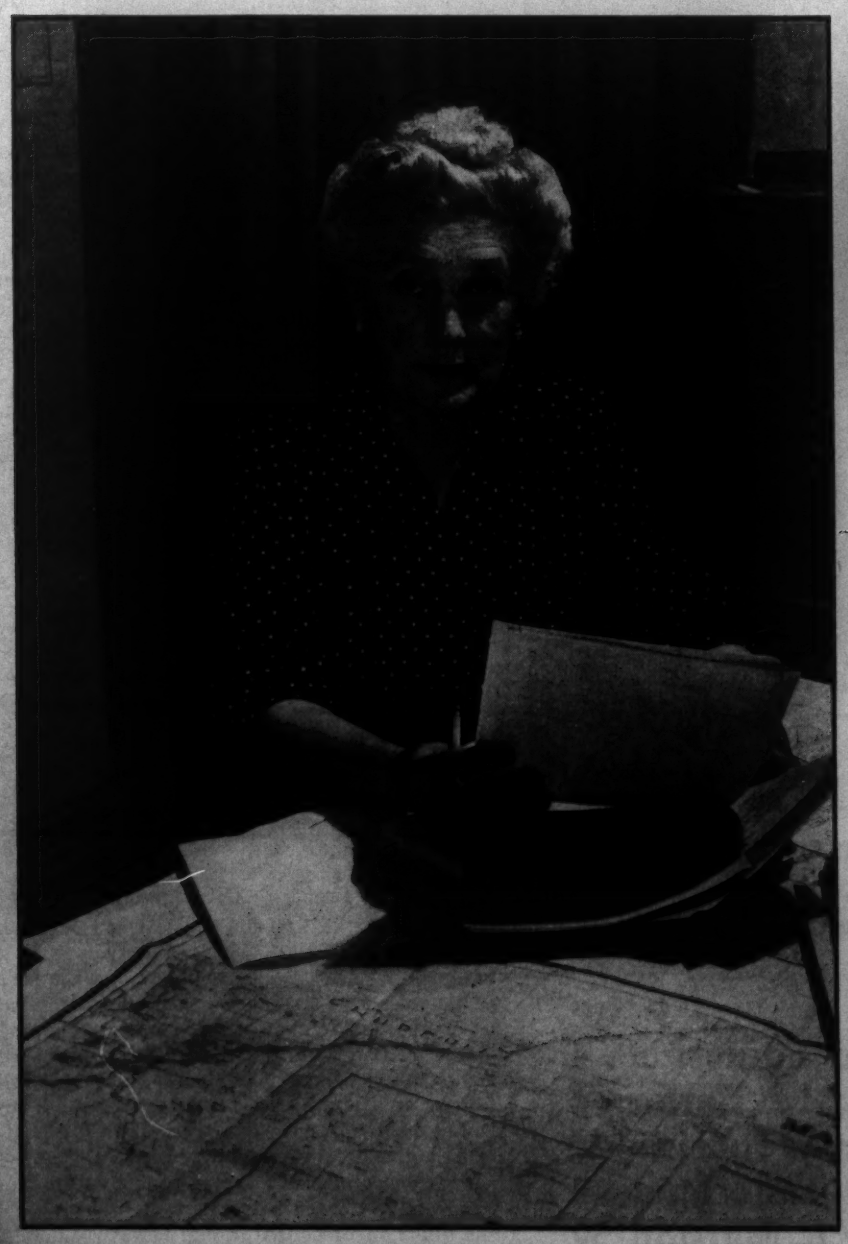

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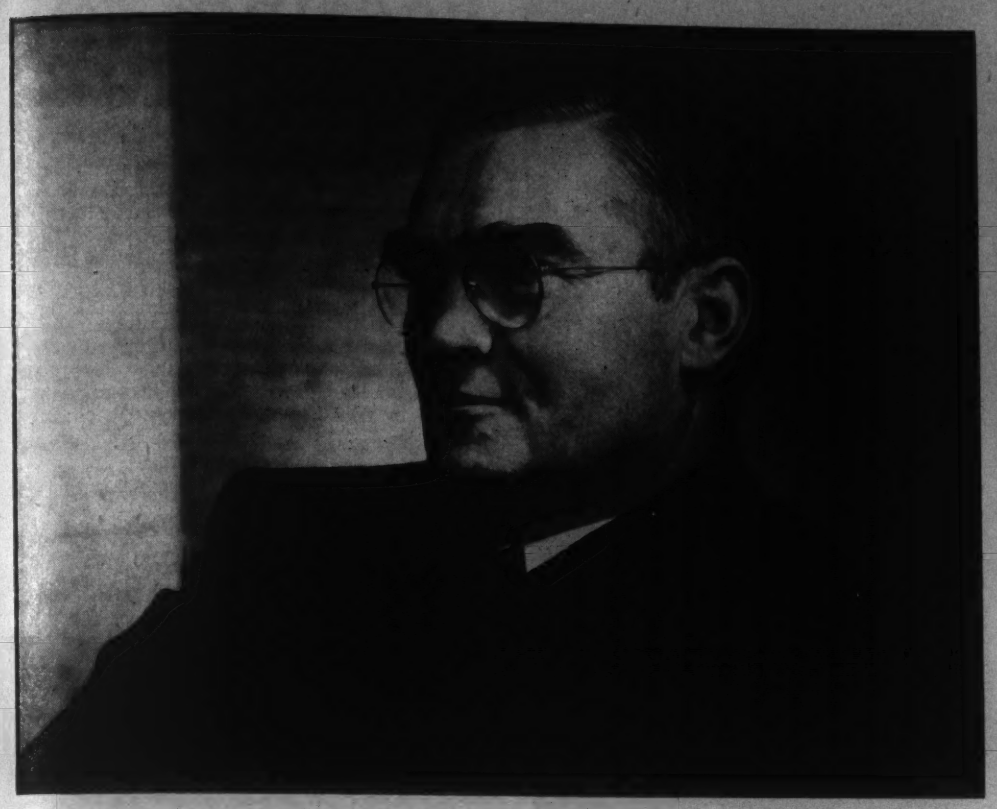

Frederick G. Gardiner, K.C., Toronto, chairman of the important Resolutions and Policy Committee whose 193 members will meet two days before Convention.

Young Progressive Conservatives in Ottawa plan entertainments for the Convention. Seated (left) is Don H. Morrow, secretary of the Ottawa Local Arrangements Committee.

Mrs. A. W. Merriam (left), chairman of the housing Committee, checks hotel accommodations for the more than 2,000 delegates and families expected to attend.

The Coliseum in Ottawa, remodelled for Liberal Convention, has since been used for Central Canada Exhibition, so that platform and committee rooms have had to be rebuilt.

NOW the Progressive Conservatives Choose A Leader

By William Knox

Photos by Malak, Karsh, Adolphe Studio and Paul Horsdal

AT THE end of next week the delegates and alternates who will choose a new leader and a new platform for the Progressive Conservative party will begin to head for Ottawa. By September 30, when the convention formally opens, more than 2,000 of them will be there, plus many of their wives and families, plus several hundred others, including the press, who are connected with the convention in one way or another.

It is a huge job to plan for all the meetings and for the housing and entertaining of all concerned. The Progressive Conservatives gave themselves little more than two months for this task (the Liberals had six) but by now arrangements are nearly complete.

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Much of the detailed work is being done on the spot in Ottawa by the Local Arrangements Committee. At the head of this group is a man whose name is well known to readers of SATURDAY NIGHT in past years: Mr. Grattan O'Leary, now associate editor of the Ottawa *Journal*. He and his henchmen will be able to profit from the experience of the Liberals in running their convention last month, and from the experience of the Conservatives in 1927, 1938, and 1942. They are going to make use of the same building that the Liberals remodelled for the purpose—the Coliseum in Ottawa's exhibition grounds—but they will have to do the remodelling all over again. Since last August the building has had to be used for the annual exhibition, and the platform and all the committee rooms and other special facilities have been torn down.

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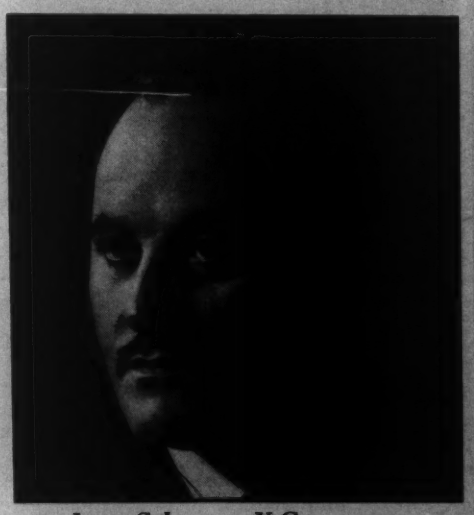
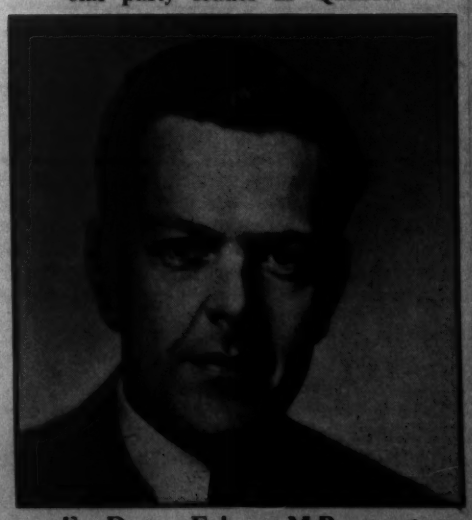
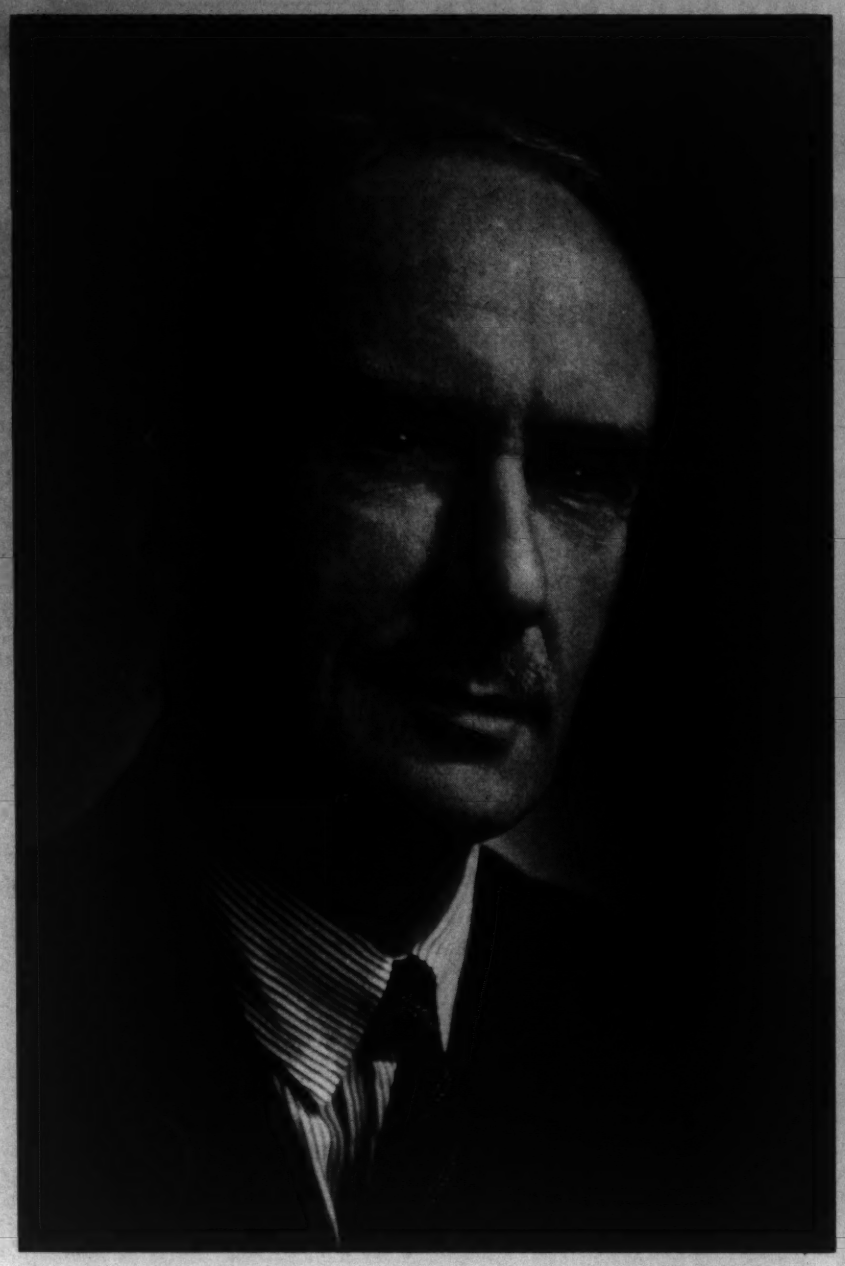


Ivan Sabourin, K.C., provincial party leader in Quebec.



E. Davie Fulton, M.P., president of Young P.C.'s in Canada.



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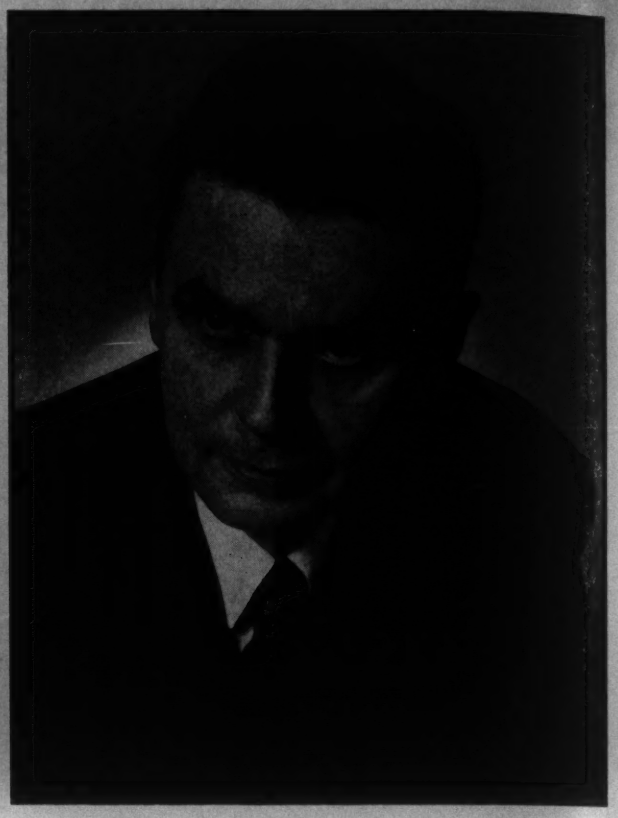

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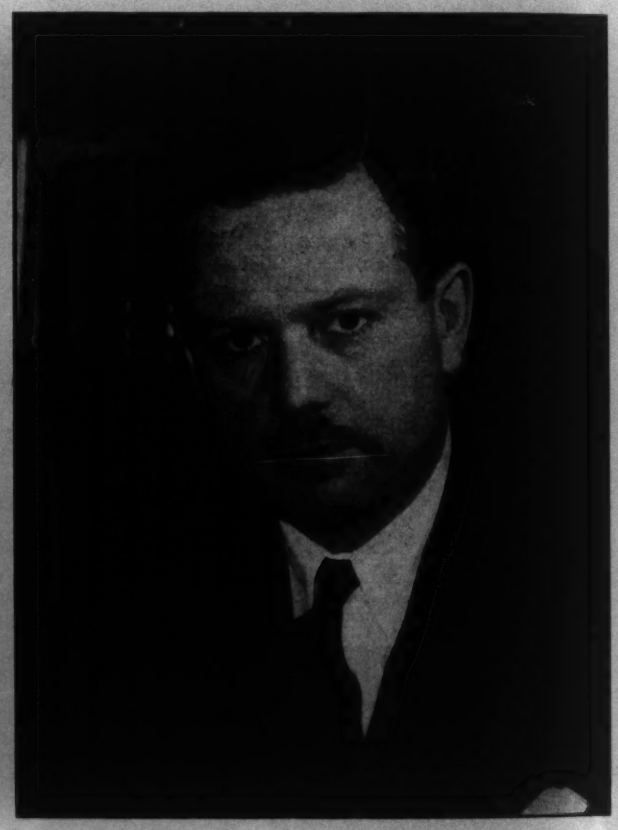

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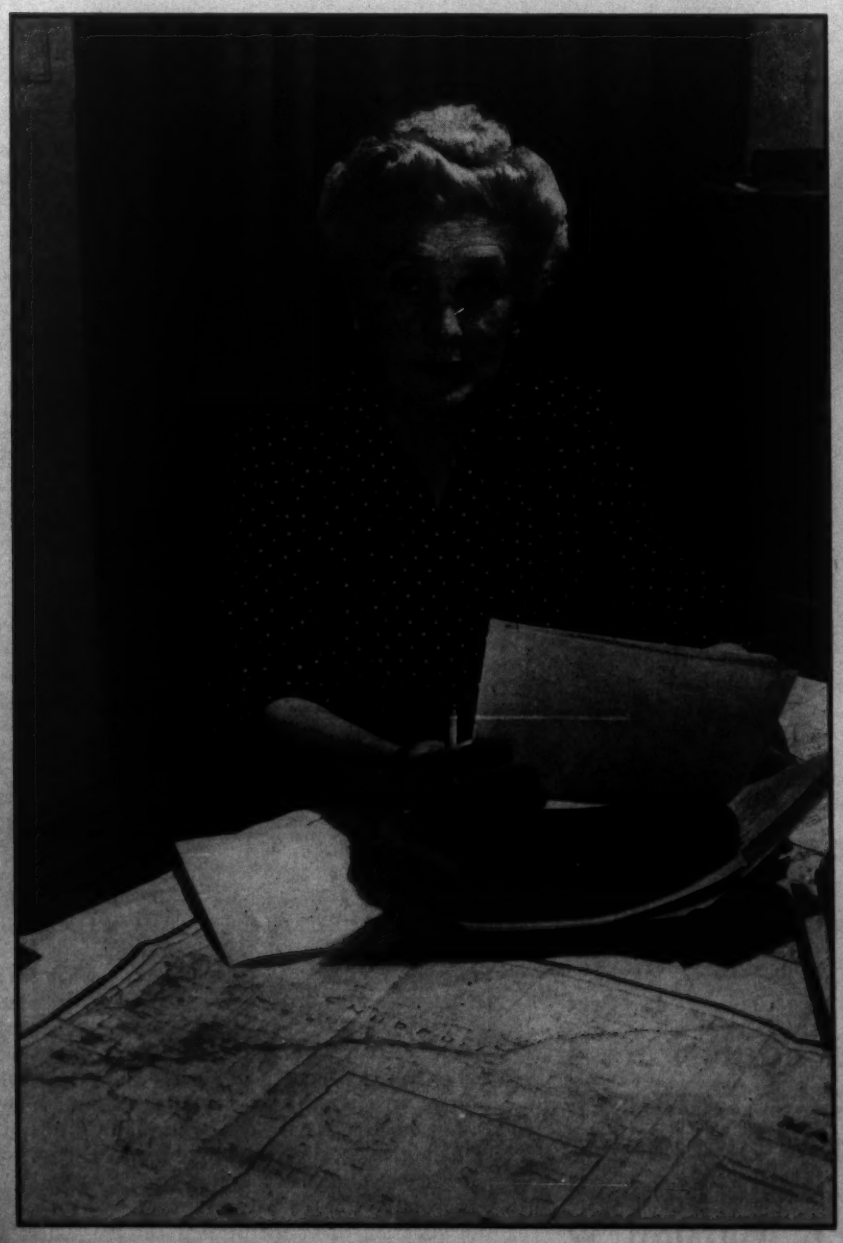

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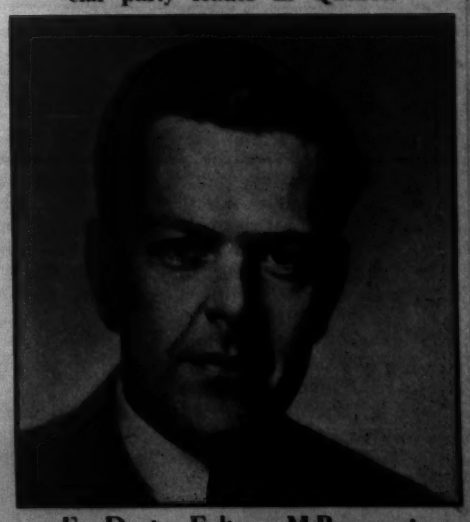

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Ottawa View

Mr. Pearson's New Job

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

IN A profile of "Canada's 'Mike' Pearson," written three years ago for the *Globe and Mail*, the Canadian journalist Ralph Allen (now managing editor of *Maclean's*) tossed in a few prophetic words about his subject which the events of last week now throw into sharp relief.

"Anyone aware of the standing Pearson has created for himself among some of the toughest diplomats and professional negotiators in the whole field of international affairs," wrote Allen, "is pretty sure to start wondering whether a man who has come so far so fast will be satisfied to remain indefinitely in diplomacy, no matter how satisfying and useful his career has been.

"Still in excellent health at the relatively youthful age of 48, and possessed of a talent for human relations that matches his flair for statecraft and economics, *Pearson would be a prize catch for anybody's political party*, and his admirers insist there's no limit on the places he might go if he ever took to the hustings."

Apparently Allen discussed the prospect with Pearson at the time, and the then Ambassador to Washington said he wasn't interested in politics; but he added, in a tone that might have been interpreted as a mild, wistful regret, he observed: "You have to live in a constituency if you're going to get anywhere in Canadian politics. You have to own a business there, or have a job. And unless you have financial resources, you can't go anywhere."

This list of obstacles is normally just as real, I imagine, as it was in 1945; but the fact is that Lester B. Pearson, (who will, I am afraid, always be "Mike" to many people no matter how much further he goes) has now discovered that it is possible, under especially favorable circumstances, to make at least a start in political life without "living in a constituency," without owning a business there, without having a job, or accumulating a small fortune before plunging in.

The circumstances are so exceptional that what would ordinarily be regarded as unsound policy for the individual, and for the spirit and discipline of the party, will be accepted with good grace where it is not enthusiastically endorsed. There are very few people in Canada who could, in the twinkling of an eye, be translated from their civilian post to the second or third most influential chair in the Dominion Cabinet without inviting a display of political ineptitude from the appointee, and a storm of protest from the party rank and file. The precedents are few, and the experience with them is mixed. Mackenzie King, Louis St. Laurent, General Lafleche, General McNaughton, all went into the Cabinet with little or no apprenticeship in parliamentary life. But Mackenzie King, cited last week as a brilliant example of the success of the procedure, at least went out first and got himself elected as member of parliament for Waterloo, Ontario. He was not, as a matter of fact, taken into the Cabinet until June 2, 1909—eight or nine months, and a parliamentary session, after his election.

General Lafleche, taken into a relatively minor post in the cabinet, showed little *finesse* in political matters; and it was luck as much as good management which saved the government from some embarrassing episodes while he was in office. Mr. St. Laurent possessed such eminent native gifts of diplomacy and sensitiveness that he kept the political "boners" to be expected of every novice down to a minimum, though not avoiding them altogether. Moreover, he showed that he could get himself elected to parliament by a whopping majority when the test came. General McNaughton proved himself able to handle the job of Defence Minister but quite incapable of winning a parliamentary seat.

It is, of course, something of a reflection upon those laborers in the political field who have borne the burden and heat of the day for these many years to be passed over when the need arises for a Minister of External Affairs; and the party mutterings reported in the press at Ottawa the morning after Mr. Pearson's appointment did not come as a surprise.

Exceptional Talents

The considerations which will eventually drown out all party grumbling are, presumably, that whatever may be said of the practice as it applies to the ordinary appointee, Pearson's talents are so exceptional that he can step into the Cabinet as an equal, and begin immediately to command the respect and cooperation of all his colleagues, that his gifts of diplomacy and his democratic instincts are such as to protect him against any serious *gaffes* or political lapses from the very beginning; and that he strengthens the Liberal party so much that a loyal party follower will overlook any slight to his own ambitions in his rejoicing that so eminent a public servant has been enrolled in the ranks of Canadian Liberalism.

Indeed, those commentators who have been getting themselves ready to read the burial service over the Liberal party in the near future might consider the significance of the Pearson appointment for the light it throws on the inward vitality of the party. If it is true of any organization—as I think it is—that one measure of its prospect for living and extending its growth is its capacity to attract and to go on attracting many of the ablest leaders in the country, then the Liberal party is still very far from being written off in the political life of Canada.

Looking back, it is clear now that one of Mackenzie King's secrets for maintaining the strength and prestige of the party has always been his intuition about potential leaders, and his success at inducing them to enter the cabinet. Some of these leaders have been lured from other parties, some have come from provincial governments, some from business. Think how much it has meant to the history of the Liberal party since 1921 to have had the names, for example, of Dunning, Crerar, Rogers, Mitchell, Howe, Angus Macdonald, Gardiner, St. Laurent—and now Pearson, adding to the prestige and capacity, of the federal executive. There has never been a time since his first day in office when Mackenzie King has not been able to exhibit at least a small handful of extremely able men around him; men without peer as politicians, and also possessing a high level of executive and administrative capacity.

And whatever fortunes the party meets after he leaves, Mackenzie King will step out knowing that at least five or six key posts in the cabinet are still filled with men whose abilities are so unmistakable that they are readily recognized by members of all parties.

Newsmen Like Him

"Mike" Pearson is so well known in so many parts of the world that it may seem superfluous to comment upon his personal characteristics. He has been around Ottawa for 20 years now, and no one is better or more favorably known to the several generations of newsmen who have frequented Parliament Hill. He is still remembered for the charm and affability with which he undertook in 1932 a quite impossible job—that of press secretary during sessions of the Imperial Conference, on which it was the official policy to say nothing at all to the press. Dr. Manion and "Mike" Pearson had the job of stalling off the eager newshounds, and it speaks volumes for both of them that they came through the farce with their reputations unimpaired.

The things that impress the visitor, apart from his capacity and intelligence, are such traits as his unfailing good humor, his sunny temper, his urbanity, deftness and diplomacy in dealing with the public, and the complete absence of any trace of the occupational disease of high civil servants and diplomatic bigwigs—stuffed shirtism. Pearson doesn't need an artificial front of any kind as camouflage or protection; he has something far more effective—the goods.

With L. S. St. Laurent as Prime Minister and Pearson as Secretary of State for External Affairs we should expect a far more tangible and courageous foreign policy for Canada than we have sometimes known in the past. The policy address made by Pearson at Toronto last January is worth re-reading in the light of his new eminence. Pearson is not one of those who throws up his hands in a gesture of defeatism when affairs go ill in the United Nations. While not minimizing in the least the desperate state of the world, he believes that there remain constructive measures to be taken if we are prepared to go on the offensive in our search for world peace.

"Spring in the Outskirts of Town" by noted Canadian artist Lawren Harris. This early canvas will be included in the retrospective exhibition of his paintings to be opened in October at the Art Gallery of Toronto. Mr. Harris has been an outstanding figure in Canadian art for many years and played a major role in helping form the Group of Seven.

WAR PENSIONER

WAKING, he's out to view his strip of ground,
Inspecting tenderly the beds of flowers
And vegetables, on which he's lavished hours.
Folk say no neater garden can be found.
His fighting days are memories gone dim.
His modest pension from the government,
And odd jobs turned his way, make him content.
Smiling, he thinks life has been good to him.

The wee home he inhabits with his mate
Is all they want—with both their young 'uns wed.
It's hard sometimes to make ends meet, but then
"It could be worse", he's often heard to state
Where he forgathers with the other men,
Vets like himself, with whom he fought and bled.

J. O. PLUMMER

THE ARISTOCRAT

SHE, who has riven power out of pain,
And borne the yoke of poverty with grace,
And felt a warm compassion for the stain
Of evil on a shallow woman's face—
She, who has served the leanest years of youth
With gallantry, and known within her heart
Those bright explosions of revealing truth,
Brilliant as falling stars which split apart
The patterned splendor of a summer night—
She, who could glimpse the stature of a friend
Through clouds of chill reserve . . . now views with fright
And melting indecision, every trend
In each day's common course, though, tall with pride,
She moves as usual and says goodbye
To courage every hour. . . . She has died
In one slow moment when desires die,
Sickened for lack of life.
Cool arrogance
Protects the glaze on piteous circumstance.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Passing Show

MAYOR HOUDE of Montreal tried to intervene when Ottawa took action to deport Count de Bernonville as a collaborationist with Hitler during the war. As we recall it, this is not the first time that the worthy mayor, in his attempts to obstruct Ottawa, has found himself on the same side as Hitler.

•

The Bank of Canada has just announced that they are constructing a new building in Montreal. And only the other day they were warning us that continued inflation threatened this country in 1948 because of too much construction.

•

Look has an article on "The Changing Female Figure". *Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose.*

•

U. S. policy is to keep down the number of Red Deans in the country at the possible expense of increasing the number of red faces.

•

Israel is to have a general election in November, and we suppose the American League for a Free Palestine, in New York, will demand that its members have votes.

•

The $64 question in the United States is how the F.C.C. is going to abolish $64 questions.

•

Vanitas Vanitatum

It sounds conceited, but I adore
My portrait hanging on the wall;
The lighting's perfect; what is more,
It doesn't look like me at all.

J. E. P.

•

"Incoming Persons Constitute Two-Thirds of Those Leaving Canada for the U.S."
—Toronto *Telegram* headline.
Some constitution!

•

The use of firearms by the police is not so "indiscriminate". They only shoot at people who run away.

•

Lucy enjoyed her summer camp very much, but says that, like Noah, she got pretty tired of living for forty days on Prem, Spam and Japheth.

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Established 1887

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

centralization in the words of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Georges Etienne Cartier who, together with the other Conservative Fathers of Confederation, planned a far more centralized country than we have got.

It is quite possible to move in this direction without undermining provincial rights and provincial powers any more than they would in any case be undermined in a few years of business recession. In such a recession most, probably all, of the provinces (with their expenditures greatly increased since 1940) would fall into the arms of Ottawa. And as a partial compensation to the French Canadians, it may be possible to give them firmer guarantees of certain cherished rights that are provided even by the British North America Act.

Where would all this leave Premier Drew if he became party leader and eventually Prime Minister? It is clear that he would have to eat some of his words. But every provincial premier who has moved to Ottawa has had to stomach some of this sort of fare, and many of them seem to have thrived on it. When Mr. Bracken was premier of Manitoba he stood squarely for the Rowell-Sirois proposals, and he had to eat almost all his words on this subject. He probably found the process rather bitter. It is possible that Mr. Drew, who would have to eat the opposite sort of words, might find it rather sweet, for it would mean that, as Prime Minister of Canada, he would be transferring to himself in Ottawa some of the powers that he used to exercise so well in the days when he was Premier of Ontario.

Untimely Death in India

NOW, within the first thirteen months of India's release from British rule, both the two men are dead who, in their widely different ways, were responsible for the fact and the form of independence. The fact of independence was due, above all, to Gandhi who died last January, but the form — two countries instead of one—was due to Jinnah who died last week.

Up in Kashmir, down in Hyderabad, the fighting goes on: not a full-fledged civil war as yet but something dangerously close to it. Surely these things could not have happened if Gandhi, who would never allow his followers to take the sword even to protect themselves, had still dominated Hindustan. Nor could they have happened if Jinnah, who thirty years ago zealously promoted Hindu-Moslem friendship and who only abandoned this ideal finally in 1940, had not almost single-handed in 1946 and 1947 forced both Britain and the new India to accept an independent Pakistan.

The one died a few years too soon; the other a few years too late.

Complete Indifference

WE LEARN from the Quebec *Chronicle-Telegraph*—which ought to know, if geographical and spiritual propinquity count for anything—that so long as Quebec's position in Confederation is respected it is "a matter of complete indifference" to Mr. Duplessis what happens at Ottawa. This seems strange in view of the fact that Mr. Duplessis was once a very prominent member of the national Conservative party, and is still a citizen of Canada as well as a citizen (and the premier) of Quebec; but the *Chronicle-Telegraph* should know, and we have to accept its statement.

We learn also from the same journal that should any Dominion administration invade the rights of Quebec or prejudice her interests Mr. Duplessis "will promptly make a provincial issue of it, as he did in the late campaign". Of the truth of that statement we have not the slightest doubt; everything conspires to establish its complete veracity. But we can but ask ourselves what good are these repeated makings of provincial issues—that is, of issues in a provincial election—going to do the province of Quebec. You do not prevent a Dominion government from "prejudicing the interests" of Quebec by holding a provincial election and getting yourself returned to power in the province. You prevent it only by entering the field of Dominion politics and working up enough effective indignation against this outrageous action to convince the existing Dominion government that it will not pay—or perhaps even to throw the existing Dominion government out of power and put another in its place which will repeal the injustice. It is the same with an "invasion of the rights" of Quebec; if these are not the rights which are provided in the constitution and which can be maintained in the courts, then the only way to defend them is to put the fear of God and the people into the Dominion government or parliament, and you do not do that by holding an unnecessary provincial election and staying rigidly aloof from Dominion politics.

Mr. Duplessis seems to us to have convinced a lot of his friends and neighbors in Quebec that the relations between Quebec and Canada are identical with those between Chile and Argentina, and that Quebec must be prepared to maintain its rights by peaceful means if possible and by war if not. This is not strictly correct. The people of Quebec, including Mr. Duplessis, have votes in the Dominion. The people of Quebec, including Mr. Duplessis, should not be "completely indifferent" to what happens at Ottawa so long as the rights of Quebec are respected. That, we suggest, is not the attitude of a good Canadian citizen. We should like to think that the *Chronicle-Telegraph* was slandering Mr. Duplessis when it said that that was his attitude.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY!

The Air Lift

WHILE Australians, New Zealanders, and even South Africans (who after the recent elections were supposed to have isolated themselves from the rest of the Commonwealth) are taking a hand in the Air Lift into Berlin, we Canadians are apparently standing idly by. Our government's excuse is that they have not received a "formal request." This should not deceive anybody. One can be perfectly sure that South Africa and the other Dominions did not get formal requests until they had made it quite plain that such requests would be welcome. The simple fact is that we are shirking our duty. The fact that there are certain political explanations for this situation does not really make it any less shameful.

Mike

MR. L. B. PEARSON, commonly known as Mike, will act as a monkey-gland in the cabinet. We can imagine no group, with the possible exception of the Senate, that would fail to respond to the rejunevating influence of his infectious gaiety. First thing we know, our cabinet will be challenging the cabinets of the other countries to baseball matches, and other feats of skill and daring.

He was never born to blush unseen, which really means, under our civil service system, that he was not born to be the permanent head of a government department. While we have heard him make bad speeches (which, of course, were prepared by some underling) we have heard him make some exceedingly good ones, especially when he was our Ambassador to the United States. And he is even more accomplished in bringing order and agreement in the hurly-burly of an international conference; hence the high reputation that he holds abroad and the closeness of his candidature for the post of Secretary General of the United Nations. There is no certainty that the qualities giving rise to these accomplishments will stand up equally well in cabinet, in parliament, in caucus, and in the heat and dust of elections; but there is a strong probability that they will.

A group is already talking about him as the next leader of the Liberal Party, which seems rather previous in view of the recency of Mr. St. Laurent's election, but if ever he does rise to that peak the party can at least be sure that it has an English-Canadian leader who can, by no stretch of imagination, be called colorless.

Two Lectureships

QUEEN'S University has made a remarkable contribution to current thinking this year by publishing, through the Ryerson Press, the texts of two lecture series given on two different foundations by two of the best thinkers of our day. The Chancellor's Lectureship was founded many years ago by Sir Sandford Fleming, and the lectures are delivered to the alumni of the Theological College; the Dunning Lectureship was instituted last year by an anonymous friend of the present Chancellor, and the first lectures were delivered this year to the general public.

There was probably no collaboration between the lecturers—Dr. Lynn Harold Hough, a leading American theologian, and Professor T. E. Jessop, of Hull University, England. Yet the two books fit together remarkably well. Both are assertions of the reality of human freedom, against the deterministic doctrines fashionable at the present time. Both are concerned with the dignity of the human individual. Dr. Hough in "Christian Humanism in the Modern World" deals with that dignity in the light of the individual's relation to God; Mr. Jessop in "The Freedom of the Individual in Society" in the light of the relation between the individual and his community. Both emphasize the fact that it is the Christian tradition which originated the doctrine that the individual man is, because of his moral freedom, an end in himself, and both emphasize also the share of Greek thought in the development of that tradition. Both have drawn freely on the mind of A. N. Whitehead, who is emerging as the creator of the most fertile seed-ideas now bearing their fruit among us. Both are busy bringing about that rapprochement between religion and philosophy which is the only possible answer to the philosophy-without-religion and the philosophy-against-religion which have been narrowing the world's thinking for a hundred years past.

Westminster and Us

WE ARE glad to see *The Economist* maintaining with vigor the proposition that the British Parliament must be entitled to discuss the internal affairs of a Dominion—pardon us, of a sister nation of the British Commonwealth — if they are such as to concern the interests of Great Britain. The parliaments of the sister nations have no hesitation about discussing the affairs of Great Britain, and the rule should certainly work both ways. "The Canadian Speaker", notes *The Economist*, "thought it permissible to allow a heated debate on Britain in the Canadian House of Commons when a wheat agreement was being discussed."

The younger nations of the Commonwealth suffer from an exaggerated sensitivity which is not unnatural in adolescence, but they should not go on being adolescent for ever. The discussion of a Canadian subject by the British Parliament would not imply any claim to the right to make decisions for us or even to influence our decisions. That claim has long since been abandoned in regard to everything about which we have found out how to make decisions for ourselves, and it is not likely to be asserted even concerning things about which we have not found out how to make our own decisions—such as constitutional amendments affecting the division of powers. If we could only make up our mind how to make *those* decisions there would been nothing that the British Parliament could possibly have to decide for us, and no reason why we should resent its full and frank discussion of anything that we do that is of interest to Great Britain—and most of what we do is of great interest.

Labor Decisions

WE FIND a source of perennial interest in the decisions of umpires under the Unemployment Insurance Act as reported every month in the *Labor Gazette*, which has become one of the most fascinating periodicals in Canada. A recent issue had two such decisions, one of which interests us on account of the nerve shown by the applicant and the other by the somewhat technical nature of the grounds on which the application was refused.

The first claimant resigned his position because he was preparing to set up his own business, and tried to get benefits for the period during which he was waiting for his machinery and generally preparing for but not operating this new business; the amazing thing is that the court of referees actually allowed this claim, but the umpire threw it out.

The second was a man who was employed on a temporary basis replacing regular employees on vacation, until the plant was closed down by a labor dispute. He was ruled ineligible because, though not a member of the union and not participating in nor financing the strike, he "had a personal interest in the dispute . . . . as his terms of employment would have been controlled" by the resulting settlement. This could surely have been better decided by a ruling that his personal interest, though it existed, was negligible. The decision as it stands might bar from benefit a man whose temporary employment would have ceased anyhow a few days after the stoppage began, even if there had been no stoppage.

Smaller and Better

THE new principal of Bishop's University, Dr. A. H. Jewitt, recently said in an interview that his university could "make its soundest contribution to Canadian education by remaining small." Last year it had 216 students and 20 teachers, and he plans to know personally the whole staff and student body by the end of this year.

We hope he succeeds. And we know a number of other college principals and presidents, in charge of much larger institutions that have mushroomed during the war, who will be rather jealous of him. Real education comes from the close association of teachers and students, from the interplay of young minds with older ones, and not from mass-produced text-books and public-address systems.

SLEEPING IN, SUNDAY MORNING

MY creaking old stairs I walk up, with a stoop
Resulting from Mon. to Sat. labors:
My plans to sleep in are knocked for a loop
By the kids that belong to the neighbors.

They're cute little tykes, and their teeth and their hair
Are respectively pearly and curly,
And I've read that it's right to play out in the air—
But *why* do they do it so early?

All semblance of friendship deciding to doff,
Right now they're beginning to quarrel, and
I who was sleeping have had to break off
Diplomatic relations with snore-land.

Beginning to bawl is one lachrymose elf
With a din that would waken Saint Joan up;
I was a kiddie once, myself,
But the point is, now I'm grown up.

And now they are are playing their noisiest game,
While I in my rage am lion-eyed . . .
Why do you have to sign your name
For a measly pound of cyanide?

J.E.P.

Commonwealth Status In Sharp Focus If Eire Severs Ties With Crown

By GWENDOLEN M. CARTER

The bonds of the British Commonwealth have had little formal definition but they have been strong and vital nevertheless. The arrangement has been eminently workable. The chief common denominator has been recognition of the British Crown. Now the whole question of what constitutes Commonwealth membership is sharpened by an announcement of Eire's Prime Minister John A. Costello. Last week during a press conference in Ottawa he said that it was the intention of his government to scrap Eire's External Relations Act of 1936 and thereby sever the country's last ties with the British Crown.

Further extension of Eire's move, says this writer on the country's position today, might result in two kinds of Commonwealth membership —an "inner family" of Dominions like Canada and Australia, still linked by recognition of the King, and others like Pakistan and Eire, not so formally associated.

Canadian-born Gwendolen Carter is Associate Professor of Government at Smith College in Massachusetts and is visiting Commonwealth nations collecting material on the Empire's relations. Her trip is sponsored by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the Social Science Research Council of New York.

THERE are more signs of change in Ireland today than for over a decade. The Inter-Party government, which ended de Valera's sixteen-year span of office just over six months ago, is no longer a shaky coalition; its members are hammering out new programs in agriculture, housing, and external affairs and becoming increasingly confident in the effort. With it all, there is a sense of greater freedom for private persons to shape

PRIME MINISTER COSTELLO

their own affairs. "We're more on our own," said a man in a Dublin queue, "and we like it."

John A. Costello, who is visiting Canada this month, is the Prime Minister, or as the Irish say *an Taoiseach*, of the Inter-Party government. As such, he holds together an extraordinarily diverse group of parties ranging from *Fine Gael*, which supported the 1921 Treaty with Great Britain under which the Irish Free State became a Dominion with status "similar to that of Canada," to the new Republican party (*Clann na Poblachta*) which includes some of the remnants of the old Irish Republican Army which used terrorist methods against Great Britain as recently as World War II. Nor is this all, for the government includes two Labor parties: the older Labor party whose chief support is the United Transport Workers (Ernest Bevin's union), which includes transport workers in Great Britain, and Northern Ireland as well as Eire, and the newer National Labor Party which concentrates on Irish unions only. The fifth party in the Inter-Party government, the National Agricultural Party, is less important since it represents only a certain number of wealthy agriculturalists and not the bulk of Ireland's great peasant population. The Independents in the Irish Dail (their House of Commons) also support the government; one of its most colorful figures being a well known Independent, Mr. Dillon, the Minister of Agriculture.

The only reason why such a diverse collection of parties could agree to work together was that their unity provided the only possible means of ousting Mr. de Valera's *Fianna Fail* from office. The only man on whom all the parties could agree as a leader was Mr. John A. Costello, a distinguished lawyer, long a member of *Fine Gael* and Attorney-General in Mr. Cosgrave's cabinet from 1925 to 1932. Thus Mr. Costello, much against his own personal wishes, became Prime Minister of Ireland on February 18, 1948.

Perhaps Mr. Costello's most important contribution to the Inter-Party government is that he is the essential link on which its unity depends. Yet this is far from the whole story. As the government has grown in sureness and public confidence in its first months of office, so has Mr. Costello. People respected him most at first because he had been willing to give up a very lucrative law practice and to devote himself to his public office at considerable personal financial sacrifice. They now begin to admire his incisiveness and recognize his qualities of leadership. Anyone who meets him is impressed by his frankness and clarity of speech, by the fine quality of mind behind his words, and by a sudden and rather unexpected charm of manner.

Costello and St. Laurent

In some ways there are similarities between Mr. Costello and Mr. St. Laurent. Neither has been an active party politician; neither sought a position of leadership but rather had it thrust upon him. Yet both have developed positions of prestige within their parties and in their countries which make it possible for more forceful personalities to work under them.

The Irish Inter-Party government is full of forceful personalities. The man on whom everyone is keeping his eye is Sean McBride, head of the Republican party which is his own creation, and Minister of External Affairs. Mr. McBride is a new type in Irish politics: suave, elegant, as much at home in French as in English, a man who combines a sense for European politics and the broader implications of international affairs with a vivid urge of Irish unity and independence drawn from his revolutionary background (his father was shot in the 1916 Rebellion and his mother, Maud Gonne, was a famous radical) which occasionally distorts his vision. James Dillon, Minister of Agriculture, has a flow of eloquence on all imaginable subjects and a dynamic belief in the need to build a united "citadel" against unbelievers. Bluff Mr. Norton of the Labor Party sometimes causes his colleagues acute discomfort but is doing a sound piece of work as Minister of Social Welfare. Patrick McGilligan, one of the ablest men in the government, is struggling with Irish inflation and the ambitions of his colleagues.

It is important to have some picture of these men as well as their parties for one of the striking features of the programs of the Inter-Party government is that they are a collection of individual programs. It is as if the leaders of the different parties said to each other, "We have certain important things to accomplish. Undoubtedly there are many matters on which we disagree but let us concentrate on those on which we do agree." That is the way in which the Inter-Party government is working today and all indications are that it may accomplish much on this basis.

De Valera's Policy

In economic policy, there is already a noticeable return to the stress on agriculture which was common before 1932 when de Valera came into office. During the economic war with Great Britain in the thirties, de Valera began to build up industries in Ireland. Moreover, after that conflict was settled in 1938, he continued to establish industries throughout the country, partly because of the general war situation but more particularly to make Ireland self-sufficient and to curb emigration. But the policy did not accomplish either of the latter aims. Irish goods produced in the new factories were poorer in quality and higher in price than similar goods manufactured abroad. And there was no lessening of the stream of Irish emigration to Great Britain, which forms the Irish answer to unemployment at home. In fact, despite the strikingly high birth rate in Ireland, the total population decreased by 15,000 between 1936 and 1946.

De Valera's defeat in the election at the end of last year was, more than anything else, a vote of no confidence in his economic policies. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Inter-Party government is taking a new line in this field. Henceforth industries will not be supported by the government beyond a reasonable length of time, and only those industries which are a by-product of agriculture, *e.g.*, milk chocolate and milk powders, are to be started by government aid.

The return to the stress on agriculture will hardly be enough in itself, however, to relieve Irish poverty. Ireland suffers from the results of four hundred years of effort to give everyone his own plot of land. Today 54 per cent of its people live on the land, a higher proportion than in any other Western country, but 87 per cent of them have farms of only 40 acres or less. Even these small farms are broken up into highly diversified farming, one field for one crop and another field for another. There is too little money from such farming to make improvements or send the children to secondary school. Only agricultural cooperation on a large scale coupled with more specialized farming seems to offer much hope of fundamental improvement. The government is encouraging more raising of cattle, sheep and poultry but this is only a very small start on the way.

Housing Program

As for emigration, Ireland's most pressing problem, the government plans a ten-year housing program to serve two purposes: meet the urgent demand for houses, particularly among the young people, and provide work for the skilled carpenters and builders who flood into England in such numbers, seeking the assured work and higher pay to be found there. Emigration causes a great wastage of Irish resources, everyone agrees, because it means that Ireland loses the productive capacity of its most vigorous young people just at the moment when they could begin to make return for the education and care which has been given them. Yet on the face of it, the problem seems virtually insoluble. More efficient farming may require fewer rather than more persons.

Even union with the North could hardly make Ireland a wealthy country though it might provide a better balanced economy than the twenty-six counties of Eire can have by themselves.

But union with the North, or the ending of partition, cannot be discussed merely as an economic matter, important as this may seem to the outsider. Partition is, as it has long been, the dominant fact in the thinking of most persons connected with the government. A recent article in the London *Observer* which maintained that the visits of Mr. Attlee and a number of British Cabinet Ministers to Northern Ireland were for the purpose of ending partition touched off a vast amount of excited comment on both sides of the border. Unfortunately the discussion is no less heated in most quarters than it used to be. People in Eire insist, for the most part, that the only fact standing in the way of union is the desire of the governing group in Northern Ireland to retain its privileged position. They belittle the fervor for the Crown in Northern Ireland, the antagonism to the notion of a republic, and the objections to Irish (or Gaelic as we would call it) which is a major language of instruction in primary and secondary schools in Eire. They believe that the common quality of being Irish would override difficulties of working together and at the same time offer assurances against pressing the Irish language on the North or interfering with its industries. In the end, however, they believe that the common quality of

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being Irish would prove a sufficient bond of unity to overcome existing frictions.

There are some distinguished people in Ireland who believe, however, that partition can never be solved by any such frontal attack. They believe that the urgency of the present international situation demands that Ireland should ignore for the moment its longing for a united island and should throw itself wholeheartedly into the organization for Western European Union. The government does not go so far. Mr. McBride agrees that Ireland should take a place in Western Union but only after the island has been united.

Partition Issue

In a Senate debate recently, Mr. McBride even agreed, somewhat reluctantly, that there should be no bargaining to end partition as a condition of Ireland's closer relations with Western European countries. It seems unlikely, however, that Mr. McBride would be willing as yet to participate wholeheartedly in Western Union, particularly in defensive arrangements, as long as the partition issue is unsettled (which is likely to be very long indeed). Whether Mr. Costello is more open-minded on this question is still not clear.

On the issue of Ireland's relations with the British Commonwealth, the Inter-Party government seems on the surface to be even more extreme than Mr. de Valera. Mr. de Valera has long maintained that Ireland is in external association with the British Commonwealth of Nations by virtue of its own decision. At the same time that he introduced the forms of a republic in internal matters, however, Mr. de Valera continued to use the name of the Crown in external relations. What this amounts to in practice is that Irish representatives to other countries are accredited by the Crown (though representatives from other countries to Ireland are accredited directly to the President of Ireland), and that treaties are signed by Ireland in the name of the Crown. But though this may seem an extraordinary combination of republican and monarchical forms, which perhaps only Mr. de Valera could have devised, the system has worked. Mr. de Valera was satisfied and the members of the British Commonwealth formally accepted the arrangement. It seemed likely that the conception of external association which Mr. de Valera devised might even prove very useful for parts of the Commonwealth like India which also have little or no sense of allegiance to the King.

Mr. de Valera's formula is out of favor, however, with the Inter-Party government. Mr. Costello has made a long series of efforts to remove constitutional forms which he believed blocked wholehearted cooperation. It is no secret that the Irish took the lead in the 1926 Imperial Conference which accepted the Balfour Declaration that the members of the Commonwealth are "autonomous communities, in no way subordinate one to another," and in the negotiations which led to the Statute of Westminster, 1931 which made Dominions Parliaments formally supreme in their own jurisdictions. Mr. Costello was an outstanding figure in these developments. Moreover, it must be remembered that he was strongly supported, sometimes perhaps even led, by Canadians and South Africans who were equally eager to bring constitutional forms into line with political actualities.

Abolish the Act

To Mr. Costello, and to Mr. McBride, the External Relations Act through which Ireland makes use of the Crown in external relations is as much out of alignment with political actualities as the early constitutional forms which were overridden in 1931. The government, therefore, seems determined to abolish the Act, probably at the next session. The big question confronting Irish and British alike is: What will be the consequences?

Mr. Costello and Mr. McBride maintain that to sweep away the use of the Crown will place Anglo-Irish relations on a much more satisfactory basis since there will be no false implication of an allegiance which is not felt. At the same time, they maintain that the government is ready for the closest cooperation with Great Britain. They point to the recent trade agreement between Ireland and Great Britain as an indication of practical cooperation and maintain (what seems true) that relations between the two countries have never been better. There are even rumors in Dublin that at the same time the External Relations Act is repealed, the government might be willing to attend the Commonwealth Conference in London in October; thereby demonstrating their thesis that with misleading forms removed, it will be possible to maintain the highest degree of practical working together.

Yet there are problems implicit in the situation which Mr. Costello may not entirely see. Can Ireland attend a Commonwealth meeting (supposing that it wishes to do so) when its Minister for External Affairs has categorically stated that "Ireland is not a member of the British Commonwealth" and when the last formal link with the Crown as a symbol of the Commonwealth is being broken? On the every-day level, can as close relations be maintained with Commonwealth countries as is true at present? At least it is hardly diplomatic to have announced the intention to repeal the External Relations Act without having ascertained the consequences from the British side.

On the other hand, a Canadian may well feel that the essence of the Commonwealth relation is free association for common purposes. If Ireland should reject all connection with the Crown and yet wish to reestablish still closer relations than it now has with the members of the Commonwealth, will the Commonwealth refuse the closer relations? In the end, is the Commonwealth relation not more a matter of deeds (supposing Ireland is ready for the deeds) than of forms?

The situation of Costello's Ireland raises once more the question of what the Commonwealth stands for. It may even raise the question as to whether it would not be better to restrict the name Commonwealth to that group of states, like Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand which have a peculiarly close political relationship based on intimate daily contacts and which accept the Crown as the symbol of this relationship, and to find some other name for the relationship to this "inner group" of states of other countries like Eire, and India, which are not "British" in their thinking and which have no sense of allegiance to the Crown.

Such questions are part of practical politics today, at least in Ireland. Perhaps they will be answered by creative statesmanship in London next October. Perhaps the answer to Ireland's relations to the British Commonwealth, like the answer to partition, lies in concentrating on the broader issue of Western European Union and North Atlantic cooperation. The Irish are fond of saying that Ireland (rather than Canada) is the natural link between the United States and Great Britain, between North America and Europe. If they will provide this leadership, their own problems might be solved in the process.

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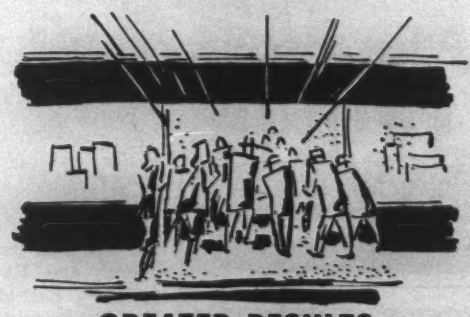

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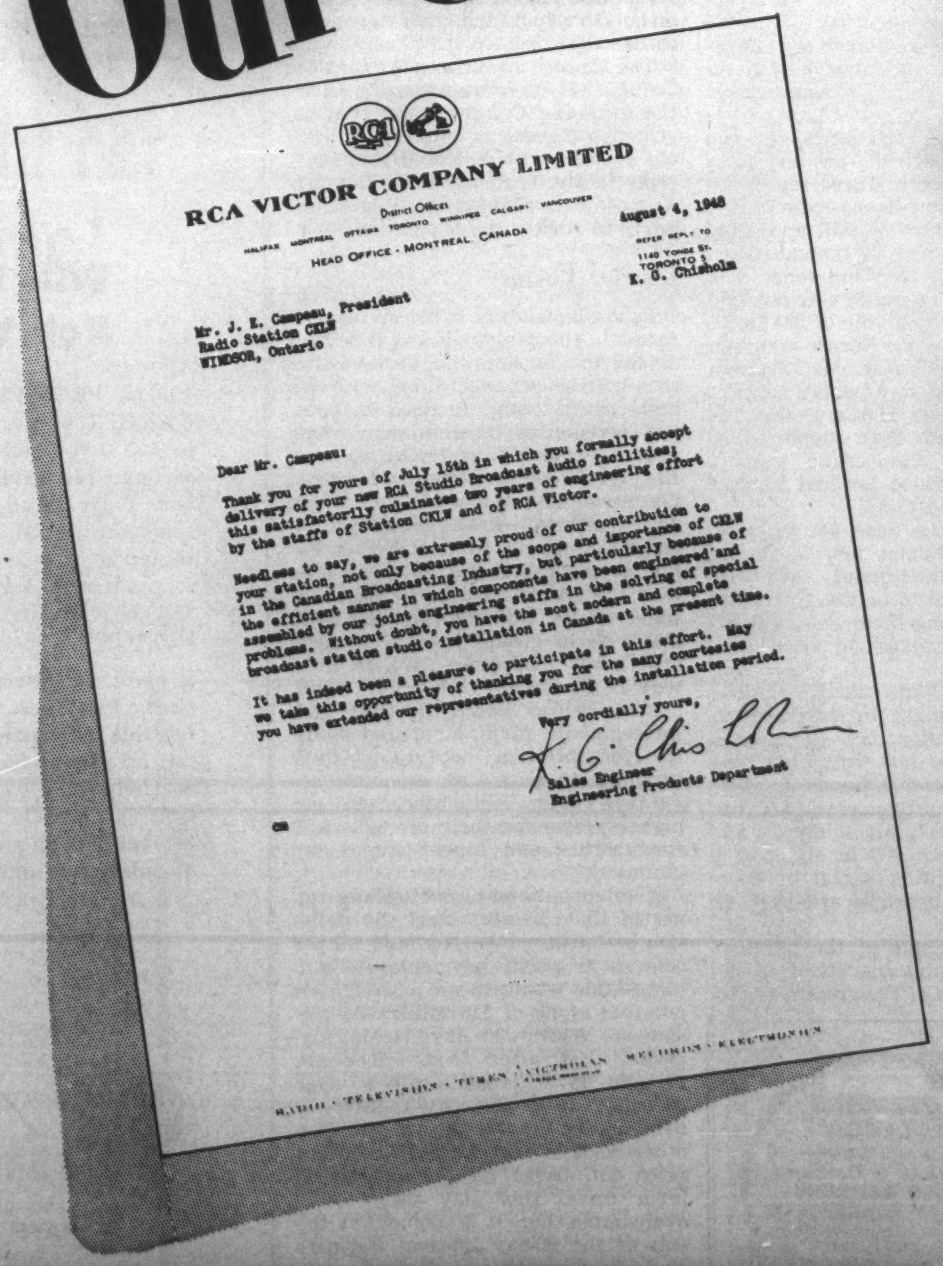
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WASHINGTON LETTER

Trend In Labor's Election Support Is Good News For Republicans

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE A.F.L. Building Service Employees' Union, which cracked an expected labor "united front" for President Truman by plumping for Governor Tom Dewey of New York, obviously did not take to heart the President's warning that a Republican victory would usher in an "era of fear" for labor.

The union is a substantial segment of the A.F.L., with 175,000 members, who backed President Roosevelt in 1944. Its action is the first labor break for the G.O.P. as the Democrats already had been given the endorsement of a majority of the C.I.O. Executive Board and a privately organized committee of other A.F.L. unions. The Building Service Union, like the rest of American organized labor, does not approve of the Taft-Hartley labor control law, but unlike the majority of major labor groups which are demanding repeal of this legislation, it believes that the law can be corrected by amendment.

The union's president, William L. McFetridge, said the executive board came out for Dewey as a result of his Labor Day proclamation, which the union chief said "amply demonstrated that Gov. Dewey is fully cognizant of the aims and needs of the working men and women of the United States." The New Yorker will have a tough time bringing around the rest of organized labor to a similar expression of sentiment, but the building service workers have given the Republican cause a lift where it was needed.

Another straw in the political wind indicating that the Republican party may not suffer among the general voting population for restraints it applied to labor in the Taft-Hartley law is the fact that Congressmen who voted for it are being renominated. Labor threatened a concerted action to prevent the re-election of Representatives, both Republicans and Democrats, who helped pass the law. Renomination in some instances is tantamount to re-election.

More T.-H. Optimism

The renomination score is: Out of 288 members of the House of Representatives who voted for the T.-H. act in 37 states where nominations have already taken place, 244 were renominated, 13 were defeated, and 31 are out of the race, either having died, declined to run again, are running for the senate, or were appointed to judgeships. Out of the 13 who failed to be renamed, only eight can be claimed by labor leaders to have been put out through their efforts.

There's more good news for the G.O.P. In Colorado the primary is to be held this month. Three representatives are Republicans who voted for the Taft-Hartley bill and they will not be opposed for renomination.

The House passed the labor law over President Truman's veto on June 20 of this year by a vote of 331 to 83. Three days later the Senate acted on it by a 68 to 25 vote. Mr. Truman failed to gain his own party's support in the veto. More House Democrats opposed the veto than supported it. In the Senate Democratic support was equally divided for and against the president's action.

Ten more states have yet to nominate their candidates for the House, involving 71 additional members. There are bound to be Congressional candidates among them who will favor the G.O.P. stand on labor controls.

Organized labor's battle against the law will climax on November 2, on general election day. Candidates who passed the law will be pitted against those who opposed it. Most of the Southern Democrats are for the act and nearly all of them have been renominated. All in all, it is a safe surmise that a hatful of Taft-Hartley bill supporters are sure of re-election.

On the other side of the political fence, the Republicans stand to reelect their share of Congressmen and to bring some new faces into the Capital, virtually all of whom will be in favor of the law. One informed expert has declared that it would, under these circumstances, be a political miracle if a majority of Taft-Hartley opponents were to be elected to the House.

On the Senate side, there have been predictions that the Republicans might, through disregard of the importance of Congressional battles, find the Democrats once more in control after election. That would mean a possible majority opposed to the act. This was pure conjecture, however. In the event of the expected Republican landslide the reverse would be true.

Out of the welter of comments and observations precipitated by the annual labor observance, a statement of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, stands out as a statesman-like approach to the labor problem. This church group frankly admits that it is "pro-labor" declaring that "it cannot be repeated too often or too emphatically that the Church founded by Christ—Himself a working man—champions the right of labor to organize; indeed it looks upon the widespread organization of workers as an absolutely necessary prerequisite to the establishment of industrial peace and economic justice." The Council repeated its recommendation of last year that labor and management get together and set up an industry council system to promote cooperation between labor and industry. The Council is also outspoken in its comment on the Taft-Hartley law and those legislators who sought to extend the restraints already imposed on organized labor. It says, on this point:

"We repudiate as ill-advised and discriminatory the efforts of those who, not content with the disruptive effects of the Taft-Hartley Act, are clamoring for further restrictions on the labor movement.

"We call particular attention to the baneful influence of certain types of punitive legislation at the State level which are calculated to foster rather than diminish industrial strife and which are designed, whether wilfully or not, to cripple the labor movement rather than reform it."

The Council recommended that the Taft-Hartley Act be reconsidered by the incoming Congress and that obstructive clauses be eliminated. Harold Stassen, who delivered the G.O.P. reply to Mr. Truman's labor day pronouncement, pledged the Republican party to review the legislation.

Crucial Factor

Labor legislation can be a crucial factor in the campaign and it is high on the list of domestic, social issues that will be debated, along with the high cost of living, the need for housing, revision of the minimum wage, and extension of social security benefits. The labor movement, of course, disclaims responsibility for high prices, although it has demanded increases in wages to meet higher living costs. There are further signs that the living cost issue may lose some of its campaign appeal. The major farm groups have announced that lower food prices are on their way as a result of record U.S. crops.

Some critics blame the three major segments, farm, labor and industry, for inflation, because of their scramble to secure an economic advantage over each other, to get higher prices for their products and commodities and higher wages for their toil.

A letter-to-the-editor writer has suggested that farmers start the deflation ball rolling by accepting a 10 per cent cut in parity payments. He estimates this would mean a saving on potatoes alone of $16 million to consumers. Within 30 days, it is suggested that after food prices are brought down, labor accept a wage reduction of 10 per cent. Industry is next in line, and is urged, after another 30-days, to take a 10 per cent price cut, based on the savings in labor costs. This may seem to be over-simple, but, it is argued, at the end of the 90-day interval, farmers could buy machinery, fertilizer and feed at reduced prices, wage earners would be able to fill their needs at lower costs, and industry would be doing just as well through reduced costs for labor and supplies.

First of all, the letter-writer contends, the three groups must get together voluntarily. The only alternative is government control, or regimentation, of which most Americans had their fill during the war years. This farm-industry-labor plan is merely the proposal of an individual, and is not the suggestion of politicians, who could easily commit political suicide by suggesting that anyone take a wage or price cut during an election campaign.

It is regrettable that it is necessary to "play politics" with matters that affect the economic and social welfare of the little people of the world. In the words of the National Catholic Welfare conference, "these, and other types of social legislation, at the Federal and State levels, are so urgently needed for the protection of the basic living standards of American families, that both political parties, even during an election year, ought to be working harmoniously for their speedy enactment." That may be true, but practical politics will not permit too much inter-party harmony, until it is known who wins on Nov. 2.

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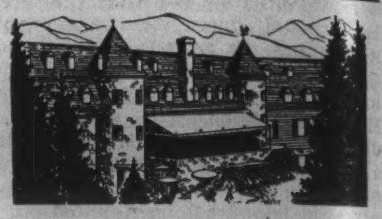

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Communist Weapons In Japan Are Unemployment, Hunger

By RICHARD HUGHES

Japanese Reds are now coming out openly in a planned campaign to discredit the Occupation. For three years they have been an "iceberg"—largely out of sight.

Richard Hughes, writing from Tokyo, argues that well-fed Japanese will not support Communism. The real friends of Communism are unemployment and hunger.

Tokyo.

COMMUNIST policy in Japan, after three years of patient preparation, is now moving purposefully into open offensive against the Occupation. Leading officers of the Occupation forces, who must refer obliquely to the Communist party as "subversive elements directed from the outside," are convinced that Soviet pressure will shift eastward if halts or compromises are deemed necessary in the West.

Already, riots, many strikes, fires on Occupation property and one or two train derailments are suspected to have been deliberate incidents. It is an open secret in Tokyo that General MacArthur's recent controversial letter to Premier Ashida, indicating that strikes by government employees should not be permitted, was frankly designed to check the Communist-organized "labor offensive" of communication and transport strikes, believed to have been planned for the end of this month.

Previously the Japanese called their Communist movement "The Red Iceberg," because its main strength was concealed beneath the surface.

During the three years of the Occupation, Communist policy for Japan has been deliberately and prudently geared to a long-range plan of union infiltration, development of "cells" in key industries, indoctrination of war-prisoners, "cultural" activities, distribution of literature, and training and testing of selected Japanese youths.

The party polled 873,000 votes in the last Diet election (3.4 per cent of the population), and open membership is now officially claimed to total 85,000. Counter-intelligence officers, however, believe that the real strength and danger of the party reside in a secret membership of approximately 15,000.

Talking and Pushing

Politically, the Communists have failed to talk the Socialist Party into a parliamentary alliance with their six elected Diet members. Industrially, they control the National Congress of Industrial Organizations—the strongest and most important group of Japanese trade unions. They have pushed many members and fellow-travellers into the 120,000 vacancies caused by the purge of militaristic school-teachers. They have a substantial following among university students and intellectuals, and an undefined following among repatriated prisoners of war from Siberia.

Cell-infiltration follows the familiar pattern. Two party-members are insinuated into a branch of industry—if they are not already there—and are entrusted with propaganda, proselytism and organization. An attempt is always made to secure a post of authority in the personnel section, thereby facilitating the employment of additional party comrades and their appointment to strategic positions. There is conclusive evidence that, in addition to these official cells, there are secret party agents in all big industrial plants who, unknown to the cell members, maintain keen surveillance over their operations and select the most promising and successful members for more important work.

Two years ago American Occupation authorities knew that Japanese Communist agents, trained at Yenan, the Chinese Communist school for prisoners of war, were being smuggled into Hokkaido from Karafuto, now under Soviet control, to assume special, delegated duties in Japan. There is strong belief that agents are now crossing from North Korea into Yamaguchi prefecture. The crossing of the Japan Sea at this point can be made by ordinary fishing-boat in about nine hours. It is claimed that more than half the trade unionists in the prefecture are Communist sympathizers, and the party has recorded its most conspicuous successes among farmers' unions in the same district.

The growing assurance and flexible opportunism of the Communists are reflected in the recent shifts and contradictions in their policy. The Communists will resist 100 per cent deliveries of the rice quota in some districts and simultaneously encourage them in neighboring districts, to conform with varying local moods. Embarrassment to the government and to the Occupation is the only consideration and the only constant factor. In the cities, the cry is raised that the workers are being denied their rations by wealthy landowners in league with corrupt Americans.

Turnabout

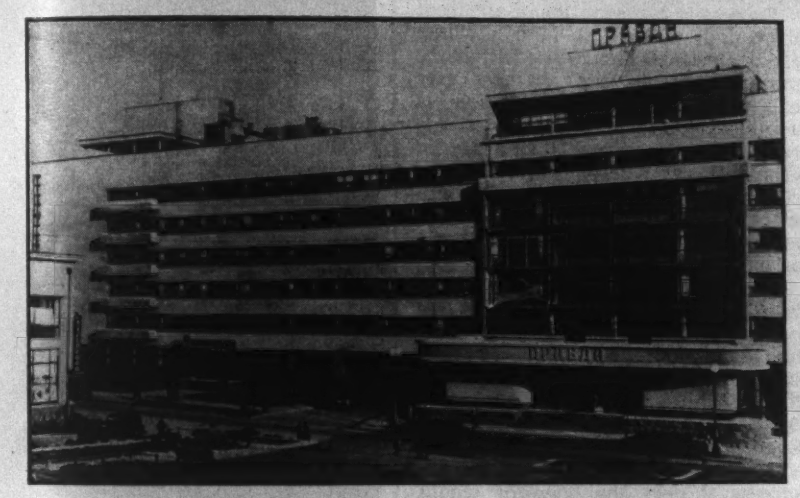
On the delicate subject of the Emperor, the Japanese Communists have made a discreet turnabout. They first demanded abolition of the monarchy, but, realizing that Hirohito has never been closer to the people than at present, they are now prepared, in a spirit of mellow democracy, to refer the question to a referendum.

There have also been realistic modifications in party opposition to the land redistribution, because increasing numbers of tenants are becoming landowners.

The Japanese Communist party is dominated by three seasoned veterans. Sanzo Nosaka, a man of fifty-six, who studied economics at Keio University, fled to Russia in 1931, and once served on the executive committee of the Comintern. For three years he controlled the indoctrination of Japanese war-prisoners at Yenan. He is a shrewd tactician with a sharper political brain than Kyuichi Tokuda, the fifty-seven-year-old secretary-general, who spent more than twenty years in gaol for his pre-war Communist activities in Japan. Tokuda is a fiery, Americophobe orator who prefers direct action to propaganda. The third of the triumvirate, Yoshio Shiga, aged forty-seven, is still pale and broken from his prolonged prison sufferings under the Japanese militarists after the First World War. He is the party propagandist, and he may yet emerge as leader of the party.

Fundamentally, the party's menace to the Occupation does not lie in the resilience of its shifting policies, the steadfastness of its able leaders or the increase in its bemused adherents. It lies in conditions which those who "direct from outside" may desire or seek, but cannot guarantee—unemployment and hunger.

The instinct of the average Japanese is against Communism. He is more vulnerable to the tyrannies of the extreme Right than of the extreme Left. If he has a job and a full rice bowl the Communists will not seduce him.



At a recent London exhibition this view of Pravda's newspaper offices in Moscow was shown as an example of modern Soviet architecture.

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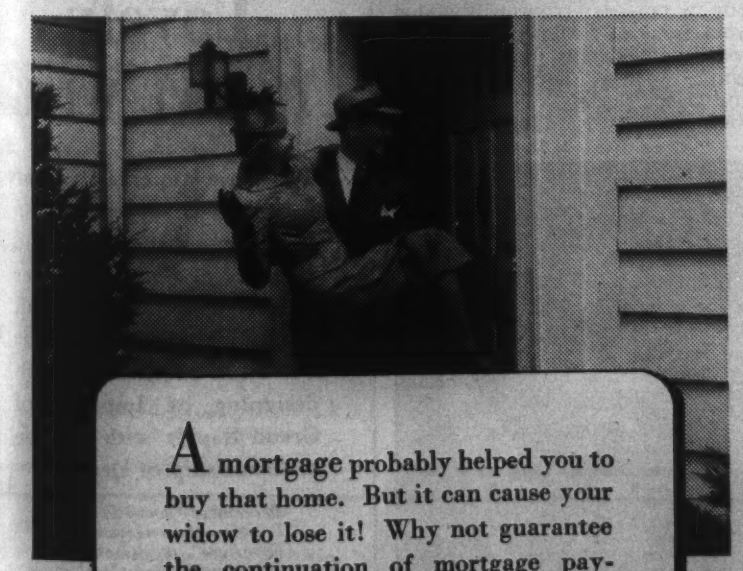

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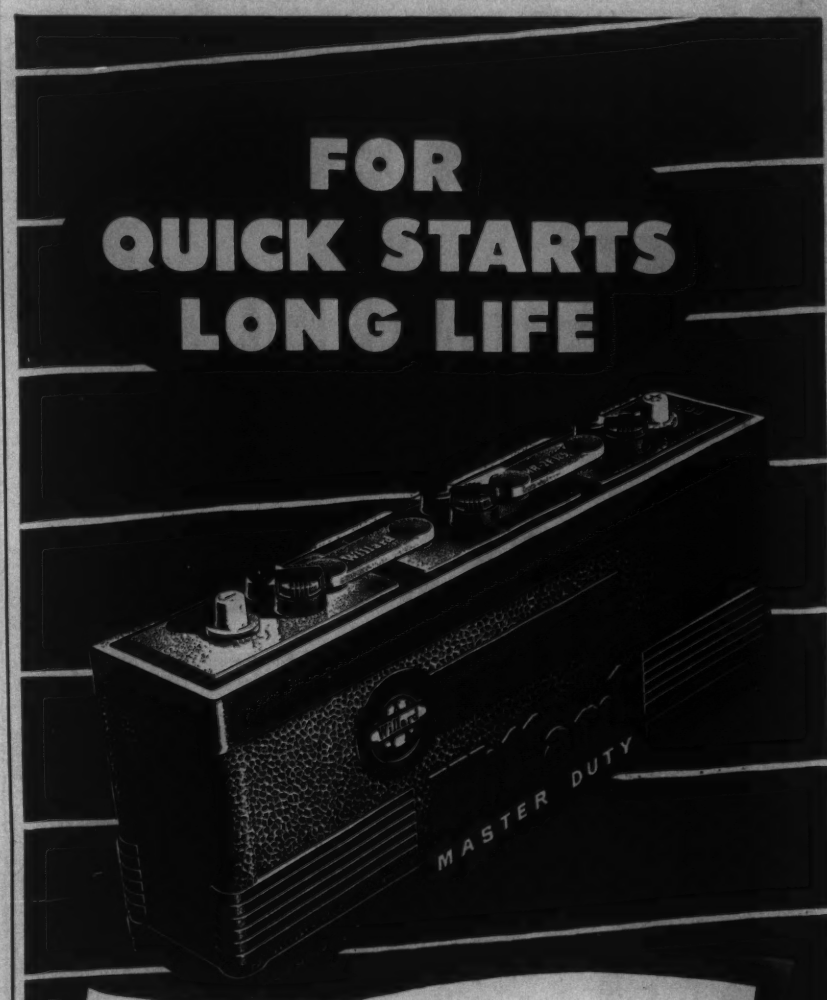

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

In 200 Years G.I.'s Will Choose Emerson Instead Of The Comics

REFERRING to *Life's* recent editorial on the philosophical approach taken by the modern American novel, of which the editors regarded Norman Mailer's "The Naked and the Dead" as a fair sample, your Mr. McManus (The Bookshelf, S.N., August 28) says "Mailer Is Beaten About The Ears For Truth Instead of Sweetness".

After reading all three—*Life*, Mailer and McManus—I side with *Life*. *Life's* and my objection to Mailer is not that he writes of truth instead of sweetness, but that the kind of truth he writes about, and the way he writes about it, are not getting us anywhere in our God-appointed quest for sweetness. According to Mailer, and apparently McManus, "civilization" is made up exclusively of little brutes being pushed around by big brutes, and there's an end of it.

I hope Mailer and McManus haven't forgotten the purpose of no less an authority than God that men shall love one another and live by that pattern. It is true that a huge proportion of War II U.S. soldiers preferred comic books to other literature, and limited their conversation to four-letter words on a narrow range of topics of immediate personal concern. These men ably represented the proportion of Americans, whether in uniforms or overalls, about which Mailer's General observed (it's been observed elsewhere) that "they have an exaggerated idea of the rights due themselves and no idea at all of the rights due others".

But also there was the usual percentage of soldiers who preferred Emerson. It's simply that the comic-book readers represented that part of the people who, two hundred years ago, couldn't read at all. Give them another two hundred and they'll want Emerson too.

The mills of God grind slowly. If Mr. Mailer doesn't want to grind along with them, it's too bad, but it's poor taste to deny their existence publicly for profit.

Brookline, Mass. ARCH L. CROSSLEY

Dark *and* Sunlight

YOUR reviewer, in dealing with Mailer's "The Naked and the Dead", suggests that anything unpleasant is not only true but is the whole truth. Anything pleasant is false. Mr. Mailer, of course, does not pretend to describe the whole of life. He is just as much entitled to concentrate on one sombre picture as another man is entitled to concentrate on a single sunny picture.

But I think a greater novelist than Mailer would at least indicate that life contains many pictures, dark and sunlit. On the same evening that I read this review, I re-read J. B. S. Haldane's remarks on lack of general knowledge in scientists, artists, and others: "Without such supermen biology will break up into a group of isolated sciences divorced from one another and from human life. Our needs in literature are essentially similar. The average novelist appears to know one or two sections of society only. Very few serious attempts are made to portray society as a whole, which it is. And such attempts generally fail because of the immense reach required."

Something of this sort may have been at the back of the mind of Mr. Luce's editor whom your reviewer loathes as a Pollyanna and an enemy of truth. Your reviewer would not deny a painter the right to depict sunlight, but he denies a novelist exactly the same right and calls happiness a generalization.

West Vancouver, B.C. DAVID BROCK

Mush Lovers

I WELCOME with gratitude your reviewer's appreciation of Norman Mailer's hard-bitten war novel as standing out from the sweetness and light school. Any follower of modern fiction knows that it would take a very generous measure of potent seasoning to make palatable most of the literary mush now presented to the public. More than ample fodder is provided for the simple folk who want to think that the sun always shines and that uplift is the chief end of man. I hardly need to quote; the best seller lists speak for themselves. Mailer's book is not intended for the readers of "Pilgrim's Inn", "Peony", "Lucinda Brayford"—much less for the earnest perusers of "Peace of Mind" and "How to Stop Worrying".

Hamilton, Ont. ARTHUR WELCH

Job for P.M.

THAT was an interesting article entitled "The Reunion of Ireland Must Be Under King" (S.N., Sept. 4), and a good pun idea. The P.M. has handled the various divergent elements in Canada better than any premier since Laurier.

Fergus, Ont. BEECHER PARKHOUSE

It Is a Pity

THE letter of Thos. W. Hopkins (S.N., Aug. 21) entitled "The 'Haves'" criticizing "the flat intonation and sloppy diction of Canadians", left itself open to criticism from no less an authority on the English language than H. W. Fowler. Mr. Hopkins assumed that the instructors of the young inform them that the use of "ain't" is not universally acceptable." And having given his imprimatur to this usage, Mr. Hopkins went on to suggest improvements.

Let us turn to what Fowler has to say on the use of "ain't". In his classic work, "Modern English Usage" (Oxon. Univ. Press, 1937), on p. 45 under sec. 7 under "be" Fowler writes, " . . . it is a pity that *a(i)n't* for *am not*, being a natural contraction and supplying a real want, should shock us . . . Though *I'm not* serves well enough in statements, there is no abbreviation but *a(i)n't I?* for *am I not?* or *am not I?* and the shamefaced reluctance with which these full forms are often brought out betrays the speaker's sneaking affection for the *ain't I* that he (or still more she) fears will convict him of low breeding . . . "

Toronto, Ont. JAMES P. LOVEKIN

Art of Resuscitation

RE MISS EMILY LEAVEN'S letter on artificial respiration (S.N., Sept. 4), I, too, observed the Camp Ahmek picture (S.N., July 17) showing a resuscitation (a better word) class. The teacher knows his business. I, too, noted the straddling of the patient, also the stiff arms and wide apart hands, showing that pressure was being made by the "heels" of the hands on the floating ribs. If the timing was right that class was 100 per cent correct. If Miss Leavens will operate upon a patient her own weight for 15 minutes, kneeling at the left side of her victim, she will get a "stitch" in her right side, providing she equalizes her weight on both sides. I then suggest that your B.C. correspondent straddles her patient for a further 15 minutes work and note the difference in her own comfort.

Success in resuscitation of apparent drownings are not so high as those from electric shock. There may be many reasons for this. In most cases of electric shock resuscitation is commenced immediately the victim is removed from contact; if a Hydro employee, he will be worked on by comrades specially trained who will work in relays for even 8 hours or more and will brook no interference as long as *rigor mortis* is absent.

In apparent drownings the victim is not so fortunate. He first has to be removed from the water in which he may have been immersed for several minutes. Then someone has to be found who may know what to do, again a delay of many minutes. Even with those handicaps to start with, there would still be a chance for success if only the operator would not weary in well doing or be stopped in his humane work by a mistaken diagnosis of death because no heart action can be noted.

It has been my privilege to prepare an illustrated booklet for the Ontario Safety League for free distribution, entitled "The Art of Resuscitation".

Toronto, Ont. R. C. WOOD

"Deirdre" in Dublin

THE name of the society who are planning a stage production of the opera, "Deirdre of the Sorrows," in Dublin, is not—as erroneously stated in your issue of September 4 on information supplied by me—the Royal Operatic Society, but the Dublin Grand Opera Society.

Toronto, Ont. JOHN COULTER

—Photo by John Steele

The New Play Society opened its new season on Friday of this week with a week's run of Maxwell Anderson's "Joan of Lorraine" at the Museum Theatre. Heading the cast of more than twenty is Lorne Greene, Canada's popular radio announcer.

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LIGHTER SIDE

Eggs And Economics

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

I HAVE always been deeply impressed by the breadth and variety of masculine information. Ask men almost anything about anything and they can usually come up with some sort of answer. They can quote baseball averages and railroad deficits and they can explain the principle behind jet propulsion, diesel engines and even lightning slide fasteners. They are at home with budgets, surpluses, export figures and international exchange. I have never met a man so illiterate that he hadn't an opinion on tariff reform and many of them go right back to the Reciprocity Issue of 1911 to support their theories. When you ask them how they came by all this knowledge they usually say they read the papers. Well, I read the papers, but ask me offhand about International Nickel or Interleague basketball or the Yellowknife development, *I* wouldn't know.

Men are particularly fluent on the subject of economics. And while we housewives have been up to our necks in economics for the past half dozen years, very few of us have economic theories that we could support in general conversation. We know the price of eggs but that doesn't carry us very far. Even if we have a theory we haven't the special vocabulary of economics which is necessary to explain ourselves and throw everybody else into confusion. Then to make things still more difficult our oracles frequently contradict each other.

For instance, last week Assistant Deputy Minister Alexander Skelton (a man) announced that lower prices are now in sight all along the line owing to this year's bumper crop of wheat. The message was scarcely in print before Trade Minister Howe (another man) came out flatly with the statement that there was no guarantee of a drop in living costs, since nobody knew what prices were likely to do.

THIS is the sort of situation that sends the housewife into consultation with her own home economist. When she tries to get the problem clarified, however, the conversation is likely to run something like this:

Housewife: But you said that if there were enough production prices would go down.

Economist: Not at all. I said prices would go down when we had overcome serious shortages in production. It's an entirely different matter when you have to overcome a serious surplus. Take the States for instance. As much as a billion bushels of wheat might not be stored to government specifications if the government is to make loans on surplus grain. What are you going to do then?

Housewife: Why not send the billion bushels somewhere abroad where it's needed?

Economist: Because that would dislocate the whole economic structure. Other factors have to be taken into account, such as tonnage capacity and the problem of reduction in wages, though the latter doesn't necessarily follow if labor raises its productivity to a point where unit cost of production is substantially reduced. In other words, what do you expect when bricklayers are asking $27 a day in Chicago?

Housewife: I still don't see what that has to do with the price of eggs.

Economist: That's what I'm trying to explain. In view of all these factors—wheat storage, ship tonnage and the resistance of processed foods to price decline—it may be necessary to cut the wheat-wheat flour surplus twelve per cent from the Department of Agriculture's estimate, though naturally this represents a tentative allocation rather than any final distribution plan. You can't deny that.

Housewife: Yes, but I still don't see why increased production of wheat shouldn't send prices down.

Economist: Well, put it this way. The higher the production the less the demand, the less the demand the lower the price, the less the price the lower the rate of production, so that it becomes necessary to decrease the rate of production still further in order to raise the demand and automatically increase the price, the rate of wage-increase or decline meantime rising and falling per unit cost of production. Otherwise you dislocate the economic structure?

Housewife: Then why not change the economic structure?

IT WOULD be useless to describe the conversation further because at this point the housewife and the economist become completely unintelligible even to themselves. This is because the economist sees the economic structure as an arrangement of factors held in dizzy but unalterable balance. The housewife on the other hand sees it as something with actual dimensions, existing in time and space, *i.e.*, a structure. She visualizes it, with her literal feminine eye, as a draughty rambling old structure, richly ornamented with rococo upward spirals and wide open to all the winds of inflation. It is obviously ramshackle, since the slightest settling or upheaval is likely to dislocate it. She would just as soon see it dismantled altogether, on the ground that it provides inadequate shelter in bad times while in good times it is much too expensive to keep up. What she would like in its place is a modern structure neat but commodious, with good solid floors and ceilings, up-to-date insulation, and automatic controls.

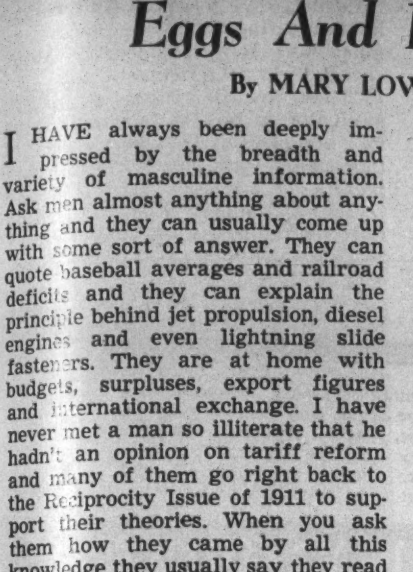
"But you have to consider the other factors involved," cries the exasperated economist. "What about subsidies and wage-rates? What about the farmer and the $27 a day bricklayer in Chicago?"

Thus economic illiteracy isn't the housewife's only difficulty. She is also handicapped by her natural tendency to oversimplification.

The economist, for instance, sees government as an abstraction. If you don't like the government you can of course turn it out; but in the meantime there isn't anything you can do about it, as anyone knows who has tried to get an abstraction by the tail.

The housewife doesn't see it that way at all. She takes the anthropomorphic view of government, seeing it as something made in the collective image of the electorate. She believes it can be moved by prayers, petitions and marches on the capital. She stubbornly refuses to recognize that government obeys its own peculiar laws and won't be shaken out of its stately planetary motion by indignant delegations.

Maybe if economists would take a less mystical, and housewives a less practical attitude towards government the two groups could meet on common ground. And perhaps if housewives would brief themselves on the theory and particularly on the vocabulary of economics, they would get along better, conversationally, with economists. But I doubt if either group could do anything about the price of eggs.



—Photo by Ashley and Crippen

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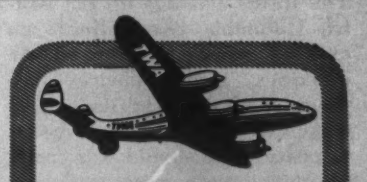

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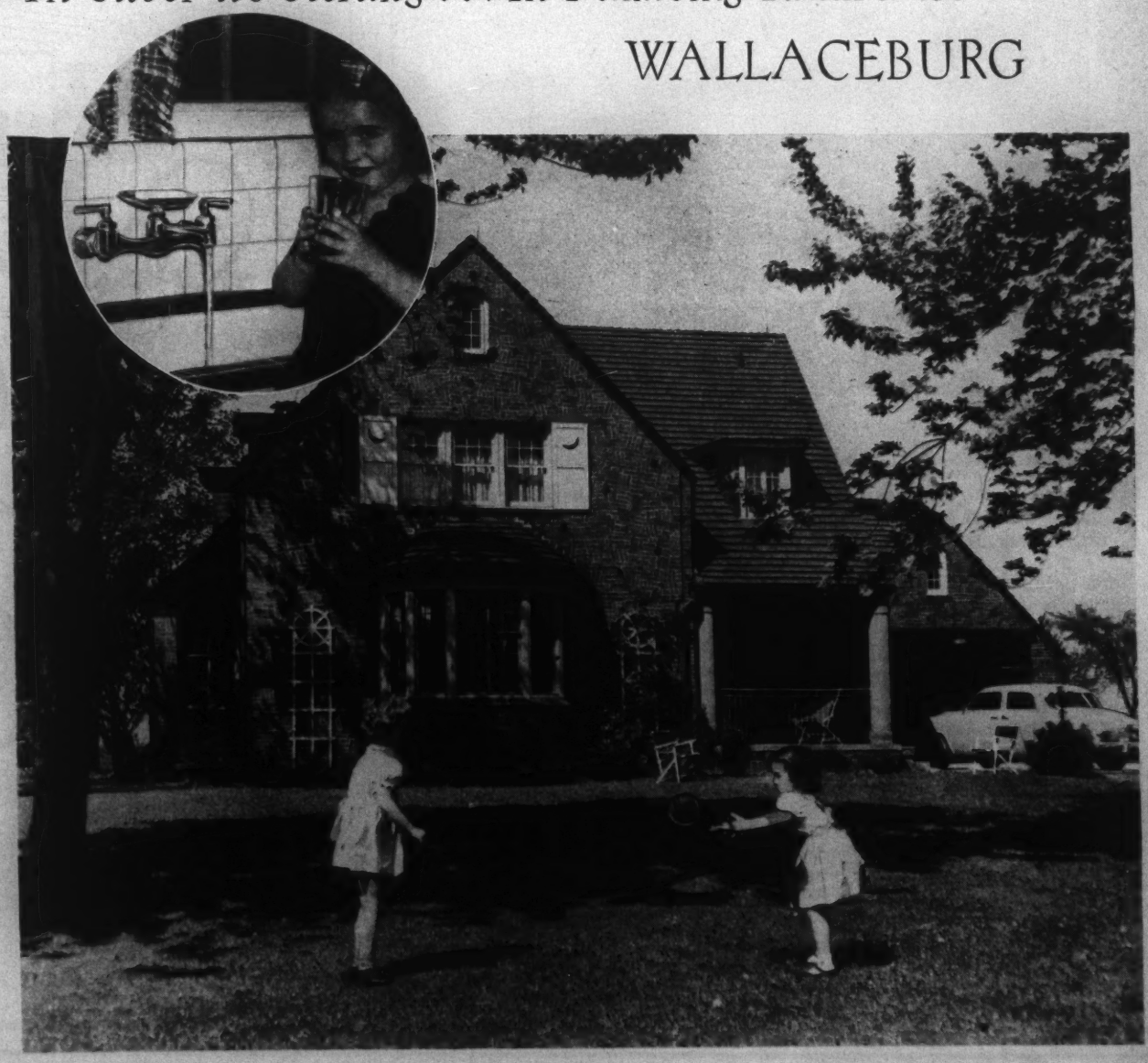

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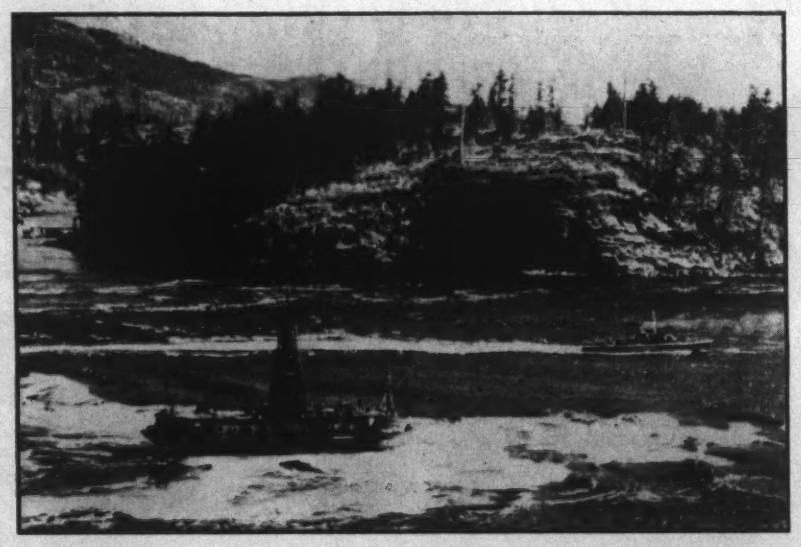
Radar And Whistle-Listen On Backstairs To Alaska

By MARJORIE FREEMAN CAMPBELL

The Inside Passage up the British Columbia coast affords an exciting voyage, as this article describes. Radar devices and older sonic aids to navigation make the route a tourist's dream in peace, and, should war come, a strategic connection with all-important Alaska. However, one big navigational hazard remains—Ripple Rock, the nightmare of the North Pacific sealanes, which so far has defied blasting operations.

IN THE event of a third global war, British Columbia's famous Inside Passage will take on an importance it did not possess in either World Wars I or II. For whether war comes to Canada by air, which military strategists consider the most likely method, or by water, its direction will undoubtedly render land bases in Alaska and the Aleutians a prime necessity. To help service these bases, freight will again move in wartime volume up the protected Inner Channel. Naval vessels will thread its maze of waterways.

Under these circumstances it is of interest to Canadians to understand the channel, the methods of navigation peculiar to it, its difficulties and dangers, foremost of which is the ill-famed Ripple Rock, described in the *Pacific Marine Review* as "the nightmare of the North Pacific sealane".



Ripple Rock, the hazard of the Inside Passage of the B.C. coast, has taken a heavy toll of shipping in years past. Bare for only 45 minutes at low tide, it is shown with drilling barge supported by overhead cable.

For more than 1,000 miles the Inside Passage extends along the western coast of North America—from Olympia, U.S., to Skagway, Alaska, zigzagging among thousands of islands which vary in size from 285-mile-long Vancouver Island to rocky pinpoints scarcely large enough to provide foothold for a gull. They are the peaks of mountains submerged in a bygone titanic settling of the continental shelf, possibly when the onetime land bridge between northern America and Asia sagged below the sea.

Evidence of the impenetrable nature of the coast and its hinterland lies in the paucity of outlets to salt water. Not until the valley of the River Skeena, 450 miles above the Fraser at Vancouver, is there a passage wide enough to accommodate rail and road. There down the Skeena, through forested slopes of Sitka spruce, B.C. hemlock and cedar, winds the C.N.R. to its terminus, Prince Rupert, northern Canadian port of call for vessels on the Inside Passage run.

To add to the difficulties of navigation, the precipitous shoreline is saw-toothed with bays, deep fjords and tortuous inlets. As a key to this labyrinth, log-books offer some 258 steering courses.

"The type of navigating common to this coast—setting a course from point to point—is known as piloting," explained Capt. E. B. Caldwell, Master of the Canadian S.S. *Prince Rupert*, and veteran of 22 years on the North Pacific run. "An experienced pilot knows his courses by heart. On the Inside Passage it takes at least five years to gain experience.

"In this the Passage differs from outside navigating. Deep sea navigating requires mathematics and theory. Coastal navigation, or piloting, requires constant practical application."

Capt. Caldwell glanced at his watch. "I'm giving a demonstration of sonic navigation and navigation by radar on the boat deck at eleven, in case you're interested."

Challenging Weather

Although July, it was raw on deck with clouds and a dripping fog obscuring the sun. A stiff wind, unusual, according to ship's officials, even in Milbanke Sound—one of the three stretches, Laredo, Milbanke and Queen Charlotte, where the Inside Passage lies wide open to the Pacific—added its hazards to the ascent of the ladder-like companionway. Clutching skirts and head-dress and battling the gusts, the passengers struggled upwards.

There was no pitching or tossing of the *Prince Rupert*. Only the throb of the engines and a long rhythmic roll born of the Pacific ground swell. On the starboard side, on this downleg of the 1,223-mile round trip from Vancouver to Ketchikan, lay the open sea with nothing but endless gray rollers between the ship and Japan. To port, rising from the water, towered the live-green mountains of the Coast Range, their heads today, like the *Prince Rupert's* passengers', tied up in white scarves. In the nostrils the sea fog was dank and chill.

It was a good-natured, interested group that gathered around the cabin just aft of the wheelhouse where the radar set was housed.

"The old-established method of navigating the B.C. coast in weather giving rise to poor visibility," the captain commenced, "is the whistle-echo or sonic, evolved in these waters and used in them more consistently than anywhere else. That is because the B.C. coastline is unique in the world. It is a maze of sounds, passages, inlets, bays, capes and islands. It has a high mountain range on the mainland, faced by another mountain range on islands offshore."

Zzzt and Ping!

"This makes for difficulty," he said, "in taking whistle echoes, since an echo varies with its sounding board. Steep-to shoreline sends back a strong, sharp echo. A bay makes an echo roll around. On low land an echo smooths out until it strikes the heights behind. From a buoy an echo bounces back, small, sharp—zzzt! Even a fishing boat reflects sound.

"When an island lies between the ship and the mainland you get the phenomenon of the double echo, lighter and first for the island, later and heavier for the land behind."

He nodded towards an island on the port side and sounded the *Prince Rupert's* whistle. "PING!" . . . went the whistle . . . "Ping . . . *ping*," the echoes returned "PING!" . . . "Ping . . . *ping*."

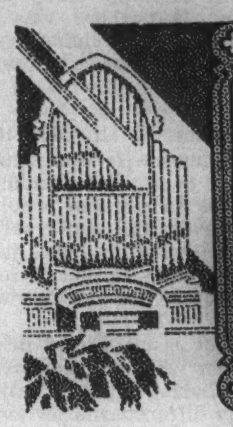
The island slipped behind. "See that bluff," said the captain pointing to a towering, conifer-clad mountain, its feet planted in the sea. "Now listen! Get that? Hard, sharp? Listen again! . . . Now here's a bay. Hear that echo slide around? Can you hear the difference?"

The passengers could.

"A skilled navigator on this coast," Capt. Caldwell stated, "must know the contours of the coast as well as he knows the palm of his hand. He must understand the peculiarities of reflected whistle echoes. In addition, in navigating by sonic means, he must take into consideration ship's speed, leeway and current set.

"These are the reasons why every navigator in B.C. waters must serve an apprenticeship under masters thoroughly familiar with all such factors.

"Let us suppose we're navigating this channel in a blind fog. We're on



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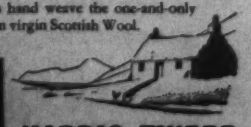

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CAPT. E. B. CALDWELL

course but not sure of our exact location. But we should be in the neighborhood of Beaumont Island. We'll use the whistle to find out. We know that sound travels 1,100 feet per second. All right, here goes the whistle: we start to count, '1..2..3..4..5..' There's our double echo, half a mile away—eleven seconds to the mile. We blow again, '1..2..3..' There! We're getting in too close!"

The captain grinned cheerfully. "I've been one second offshore. That's when you haul off in a hurry. There's one thing about this counting," he added. "It's never done by watch. Some count; some repeat a timed formula; one navigator I know uses a jingle.

"In a narrow channel in dense fog you keep down the middle by timing the echo to hit both ears at the same time. If the echo is longer coming on one side than the other, haul over to that side slightly until the echoes are received together again.

"Of course, a navigator cannot depend on the whistle alone. He must watch all elements. Slow speed will alter his timing from point to point, just as it will change the effect of current and drift. He must consider all these factors and be able to check them against his knowledge of coastal contours."

Magic Eye

It was in February, 1946, that radar, the magic eye which played such an important part in defeating the Axis, was mobilized for peace to help defeat the navigational dangers of the B.C. and Alaska coasts.

The installation on the *Prince Rupert*, the first Canadian passenger ship to carry radar, was undertaken by the Department of Transport and the National Research Council as an experiment in introducing radar to commercial shipping interests. It consists of two parts: the master set housed aft of the wheelhouse containing the transmitter, receiver, timing circuits and a display scan, plus a repeater on the bridge which brings the picture directly to the navigator. The radar antenna, or aerial, is mounted on the ship's foremast.

The display scan is the type known as P.P.I. or Plain Position Indicator and resembles a chart, showing only the objects which are above the surface of the water, with the ship at the centre of the scan.

"Radar," said Capt. Caldwell, "provides the navigator with a picture of the shape of the coastline round about the ship. The ship's position is indicated by a spot of light at the centre of a 5-inch scan, and the land and other objects are represented by areas of light or bright spots on the face of the screen. Ships and small boats appear on the scan as a blob or fleck—a great help in fog, snow and heavy rain in narrow channels, where meeting boats working only on whistle-echo one would have to slow and feel the way past.

"It is a valuable aid to navigation but there are certain limitations to the usefulness of present radar equipment as applied to B.C. coast navigation.

"In narrow channels the range scale is scarcely adequate to provide necessary information: *i.e.*, on the largest scale (6,000 yards), the range rings on the scan measure 1,000 yards each and are less than one-half inch apart. Consequently in a channel such as Seymour Narrows which is approximately 800 yards wide and presents hazards of strong current and of the notorious Ripple Rock, opposing shores appear so close together on the scan that we have to resort to the old methods to determine the ship's position in channel.

"On the other hand, entrance to Johnstone Channel from Fisher Channel is difficult to make by sound-echo in dirty weather—southeast weather—and here radar makes the navigational problems much easier. We use it now exclusively in Milbanke Sound, a dangerous stretch, and through the tricky First Narrows, at Vancouver.

The Villain Rock

"To sum up," concluded the captain, "we cannot discard 'whistle and listen' methods in favor of radar. In very narrow channels the former method is superior. In longer-range navigation, detecting adjacent shorelines, and spotting fishing boats and other ships in the vicinity, radar has all other means of navigation beaten. It is of vital use in cutting down collisions and in saving travelling time."

Representative of the many hazards of the Passage is Ripple Rock, a twin-headed shoal lying in Seymour Narrows, in the region between Vancouver Island and the mainland.

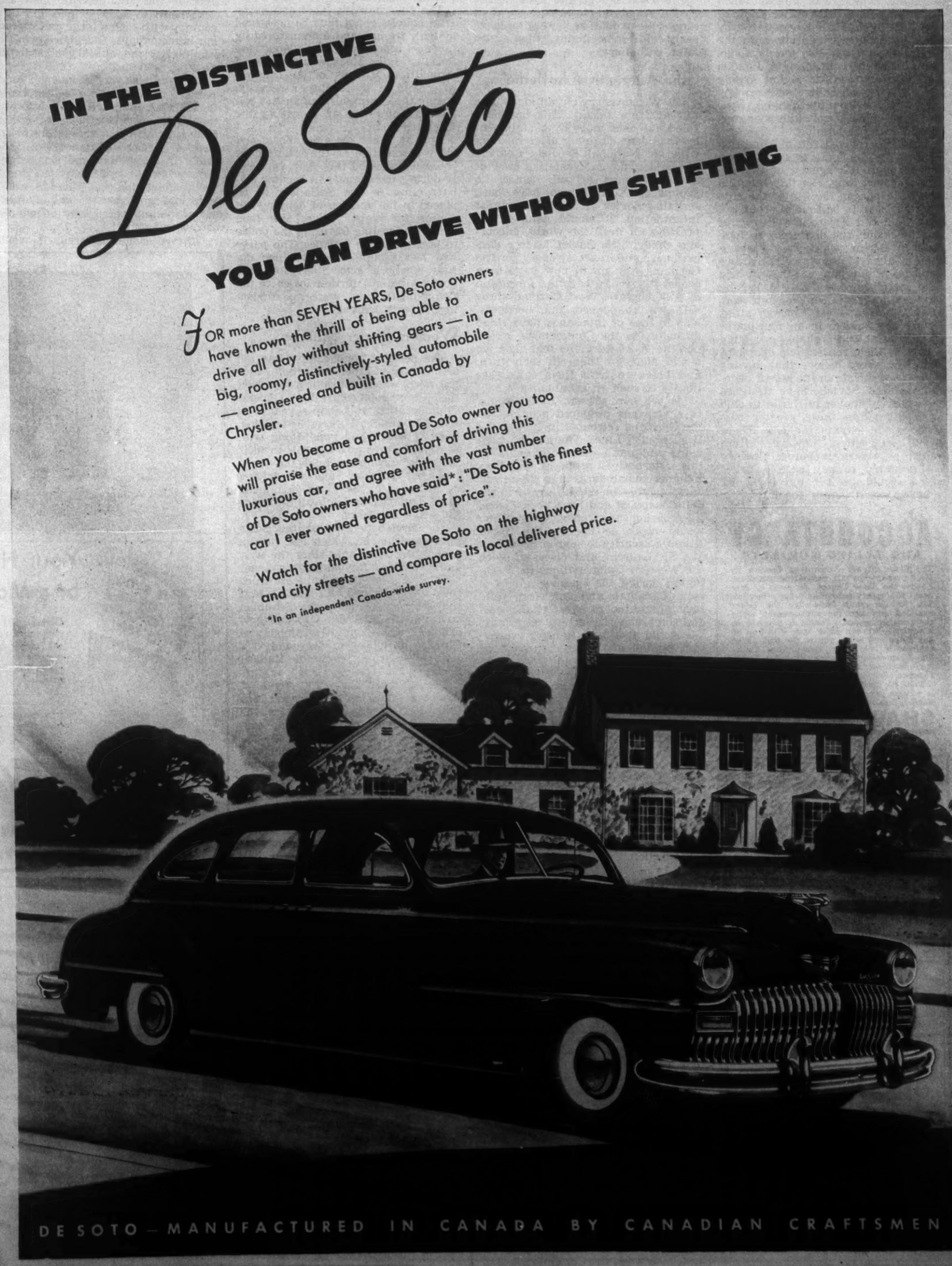
Since as long as Ripple Rock remains in the Narrows, no capital ship of the navy can use the Inside Passage, its removal was determined upon by the Federal government as a war measure.

Although the government of the U.S. offered its services, the Canadian government considered the shoal a Canadian responsibility. Consequently two attempts, costing in the neighborhood of one million dollars, were made, both abortive, the first attacking the Rock from a drilling barge anchored by steel cables attached to some 550 tons of concrete, the second from a barge supported by overhead cable. That Ripple Rock is partially exposed for only 45 minutes at extreme low tide explains part of the difficulties met.

Over the years many millions of dollars of shipping and countless lives have fallen prey to the Rock; even in 1944, the Canadian government's own Hydrographic Survey Ship, equipped with a wealth of delicate instruments, and dedicated to locating danger spots for shipping.

"He who holds Alaska," said the late Gen. Wm. Mitchell, "holds the world."

Now, in time of peace, would it not seem good policy to eliminate the nightmare of the Alaska sea-lane?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THE WORLD TODAY

"Third Force" In France Is Spent De Gaulle Ready In The Wings

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

AFTER last week's effort, it may be better to leave the Berlin stew to cook a bit, before stirring it again. The hypothesis that Soviet policy in Europe might have changed to a more cautious and less provocative line with the passing of Andrei Zhdanov has gained little support in the ensuing week.

The "agreement" on ending the blockade, which was almost taken for granted (so little do we know of what really has been negotiated by the Big Four representatives in the Kremlin conversations) ten days ago, has now slipped out of sight. London and Washington are saying grimly that in view of Soviet actions, any new words written by them on paper would provide a purely illusory agreement and settle nothing.

This has revived the old question of how we are going to stay in Berlin, through the agency of the airlift, and how long, exerting less and less influence on the life of the city. There appear to be four alternatives.

(1) We can secure the lifting of the blockade and maintain a foothold in Berlin, which would nevertheless always remain a precarious one due to our lack of Western-held land corridors to the city, by raising our bid and offering to halt construction of a West German state, letting the Soviets in on four-power Ruhr control and probably accepting a part of their reparations demands. Some observers believe that, having found us obdurate in the recent negotiations, the Soviets have designed their current moves in Berlin to club us into making these greater concessions—or leaving the city. There is no suggestion, however, from British or American sources, that we are prepared to pay such a price, which would be far too high for what we could secure for it.

(2) We can maintain our garrisons in Berlin, supplied by air, but with steadily decreasing control or influence on the administration of the city, whose currency, feeding, supply of raw materials and control of industrial production would all fall to the Soviets. This would be a poor position to maintain, subject to constant provocation and indignities by the Soviets before the eyes of the Berlin population and the world at large. We would be better to leave early with some dignity than retire later with none.

Grim Alternatives in Berlin

(3) We can carry out an immediate retreat from Berlin. This has been ruled out once more by a statement by President Truman, after meeting with his National Security Council. It would strike a devastating blow at the confidence of all democratic groups in Europe who have been resisting Soviet or local Communist intimidation. It would damage our prestige all over the world, encourage chauvinistic Soviet leaders dangerously, and react strongly on the Germans who up to now have been cooperating with us in the formation of a democratic West German state.

If we abandoned the Berliners, who in tens of thousands have stood up boldly to the Communists, would not the West Germans fear that we would abandon them in their turn, and begin to trim their sails cautiously to such an eventuality?

(4) We can retreat, in due time, to a stronger prepared position—as the Germans retreated in 1917 to the Hindenburg Line. There has been more and more quiet discussion of this alternative, proposed in these columns two months ago, in recent days, notably in the influential London *Economist* and New York *Times*.

Preparing this stronger position would mean setting up the North Atlantic Security System proposed by Mr. St. Laurent and discussed with the Western Union nations in Washington during the summer, giving a solid Canadian and American military guarantee to Western Europe, and embracing Western Germany. We would also have to offer evacuation by the airlift to thousands of Berliners whose life and liberty have been compromised in defying the local Communists and the Soviets.

Only in such a way could we at least partially counteract the effects of retreat. This looms more and more as the eventual outcome of our effort to hold a position which was rendered weak from the beginning by the decisions of 1945 not to drive ahead to take the surrender of Berlin or join in its capture, and not to demand secure land corridors into it. Such an action, if it is taken, will probably be deferred until after the U.S. election.

French Crisis Inopportune

There is another possible alternative, often listed: we can fight for Berlin. Fight we shall, if the Soviets attack us. But having let the summer and part of the fall pass by, it seems less and less likely that they will seek their victory this way. Their whole procedure thus far argues, on the contrary, that they count on winning it in a much cheaper fashion. Any determination in Britain, the United States or Canada to deliberately prepare to go to war to stay in Berlin—which would mean, virtually to drive the Soviets out of Eastern Germany—has escaped my observation.

It is unfortunate that, just at this time, the position in Western Europe which we need to strengthen to cover a possible retreat from Berlin is instead drastically weakened by the near political paralysis of France, which must form the very heart of it.

The "Third Force" which has sought a middle way to govern France, between the Communists and the Gaullists, for the past year and a half, apparently has fallen apart. The Socialists always have been divided from the Popular Republicans on the issue of the secularization of the schools, and have become more and more divided from them and from the Radical Socialists to the right of centre, on the issue of a controlled economy.

The cooperation of the Socialists in the Third Force cabinets—once they had abandoned their tenet of joining no government without the Communists—was only secured by giving them control of the main economics posts, particularly the ministries of labor, social services, industry and interior. This cooperation was valuable, since the Socialists had influence over a considerable part of the French workers.

The government's labor and industrial policies could thus be presented as both framed and administered by labor's representatives. Thus the Socialist Jules Moch was a tower of strength as Minister of the Interior, in charge of the country's security, during the Communist-led strikes last November, aimed at defeating the Marshall Plan.

But as labor became more and more dissatisfied as the inflationary squeeze tightened this year, especially during the summer, it became embarrassing to the Socialists to be placed in the position of denying the claims for higher wages and then being responsible for using the police to prevent strike violence. The party had lost ground steadily since the first elections after liberation, and now feared still further losses to the Communists, who were "championing" labor's demands.

Workers Under Squeeze

The decisive point came when the second largest labor federation *Force Ouvrière*, which had split away from the Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labor a year ago, and the Catholic Workers' Federation, both of which had gone along with the Third Force governments in their policy of trying to hold the wage line and provide relief by driving down prices, gave way to their members' demands and joined the drive for wage increases.

The Socialists scuttled the Schuman government, which had proven one of the most able since the war, and the Marie-Reynaud government which followed it, in both of which they were represented; and at first they refused to join a new Schuman government. They did join this government, on securing the Ministry of Finance in place of Reynaud, but that brought a revolt of Radical Socialists.

The fact is that the trend of economic thinking in France has been too steadily away from the nationalization projects and controlled economy theories of the Socialists, towards freer enterprise and retrenchment in social expenditures, for the bulk of the Third Force to turn back at this point from Reynaud to the Socialist Pineau.

Reynaud, whose prestige has been rising steadily for the past three years, in spite of the fact that he leads a party of only 15 deputies, had just carried through the impossible-seeming task of securing from an Assembly half-composed of Marxists, special decree powers for an austerity program.

He was empowered to take measures, without referring each to parliament, to (1) reform the tax system (a touchy thing with the French, who very widely avoid paying taxes where possible), (2) reorganize the nationalized industries, such as coal mining, banking, insurance, gas and electrical production, and airplane production, which have constantly run at a loss (he was believed to have a plan for renting out some of these industries to private management, but was specifically bound by the Assembly to maintain the government's majority share control), (3) make heavy cuts in the personnel of these industries and of the civil service generally (another very touchy operation in a country with such a large and spreading bureaucracy), and (4) reform the whole civil and military administration.

Reynaud also was in favor of longer hours of work, and most concerned to see that Marshall Plan aid was used to permanently strengthen French industry and agriculture instead of just providing a "shot in the arm." In short, Reynaud was applying the Cripps approach to France, telling the nation that it had to economize and work harder, to pull itself out of the impoverishment of two disastrous wars.

Otherwise, he declared, it would find itself in a worse position than ever when the Marshall Plan ended—and might even forfeit its right to continued Marshall Plan aid, under the terms of the E.C.A. agreements it has negotiated requiring a sound currency and a balanced budget.

The Socialists, after having voted

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EVERYTHING IS BETTER IN Bermuda

Reynaud the powers to carry out this program, suddenly took fright at sharing the responsibility before their labor supporters, who could see no further than the need—an undeniable one—for higher wages at once to relieve the price squeeze. They "double-crossed" the Marie government before it had a chance to launch the program. The ensuing second Schuman government offered a temporary cost-of-living bonus to gain time for its program to drive prices down and balance the budget, but was also voted out by a break in Socialist, as well as Radical support.

Thus the immediate causes of the collapse of a series of French cabinets can be presented as economic. But behind these, obviously, there is a far-reaching crisis of lack of public confidence.

The Countryman's View

In the widest sense the French crisis is a moral one—for unlike Britain, France has a broad agricultural base and a well-balanced economy. Cheating the government of taxes, selling food on the black market, packing the bureaucracy with deadweight, dealing illegally in foreign currency, and shrugging the shoulders at the coming and going of governments have become ingrained habits with too many Frenchmen.

It happened that the *Christian Science Monitor's* Paris correspondent was caught on vacation in the country when the Marie government fell unexpectedly, and this has produced an interesting dispatch on the difference in the thinking of the French countryside and Paris, underlying the old saying, "Paris is not France."

The farm family with which he was staying in Normandy laughed uproariously at his concern over the fall of a government. "Of course they fall. And the next one will fall. And so will the one after that. What a country! What a government!" Such was their derision of their own country and government.

A group in a hotel, whom he tried to pin down to serious conversation, showed him a cartoon, over which they laughed heartily. It portrayed the leaders of the 13 French governments since the war as little figures on an endless belt, like those in a Christmas window display, passing across the stage, dropping out of sight, and then coming up again at the other end. It was the best thing they had seen in a long time.

But, he said, there must be an end to this sometime. "Well, if it gets too bad, then we will have a dictatorship to restore order." "But will the French people, who are so much against controls, permit a dictatorship?" "Of course not, the French won't stand a dictatorship, so we will have a revolution."

The correspondent persisted. "But after the revolution, you would have to form a new government, as you did after the war. What else would you get but the same thing?" "You are right, my American friend. That is exactly what would happen. Dictatorship, revolution, and then back to the old formula of the endless belt."

"But what will become of the country in the meantime; what of its international position?" The answer to this is the key to the countryman's attitude towards "Paris." "Monsieur, look around you. Here in the farming country of France we have been going on exactly as our forbears did for hundreds of years. We have had since the French Revolution four republics, three kings and two empires. We have had hundreds of governments. But nothing changes here."

On impulse the correspondent, Volney Hurd, asked them what they would do if they had a serious government in office for four years, as in the United States. The group replied in a chorus, "It would be terrible!"

Instructive and diverting though Hurd's enquiry may be, this attitude of the French country people towards their government as a set of comedians, doesn't change the fact that a great new development in French political life appears under way. The Third Force is spent and can no longer govern. It cannot be long before "the cabinet of the last chance" will be formed under the Assembly president Edouard Herriot, and new elections ordered.

The Assembly has only been averting these by circumventing the rule in the constitution which provides that at the second governmental crisis, by formal motion of censure in the Assembly — providing it is 18 months since the previous election —the President shall dissolve both houses and call a new election. The Assembly simply doesn't call its votes of no-confidence motions of censure.

New Elections—and de Gaulle?

The reason is that there is not a party in the present Assembly but fears that it will lose ground in a new election. The Communists have opposed such a test of public opinion. The Socialists probably fear it most of all. The M.R.P., the Radical Socialists and the Right all fear heavy losses to the Gaullists; for the past year some scores of their deputies have, indeed, been acting informally as a Gaullist group, without seceding from their parties.

Well, there we are at de Gaulle. By common admission in the Assembly he would gain a big victory in a new election, and he himself clamors in public speeches for such a test. But no one is very sure about what the General would do with such a victory.

At Toulon the other day de Gaulle met this talk frankly. "It is repeated everywhere that I have the intention of establishing a dictatorship. I am represented as a kind of Bonaparte, or compared with General Boulanger (the famous "man on horseback," War Minister in 1880, who was considered a potential dictator). The fact is that I am General de Gaulle, who brought France back to liberty."

It is a strong argument of the de Gaullists that if he were aspiring to be dictator, it is strange that he should have become the founder of the Fourth Republic. Yet his political program is anything but clear.

At the best one might take from his pronouncements of the past two years, since the final acceptance by a close vote of a constitution which did not suit him (and which has not worked well), that he wants to change the voting system from proportional representation, which produces the present 13 parties in the French Assembly and essentially weak coalition cabinets, to the plurality vote of the British and Canadian parliamentary elections which gives one party a working majority; and that he wants the presidency to have greater power, as it has in the United States.

At the worst, de Gaulle's refusal to call his Rally of the French People a party, his denunciation of "the party system," and the belief that, while putting himself at the head of all anti-Communist forces he would afterwards outlaw the Communist party, which he does not recognize as a legitimate French party, raises doubts about his intention to set up a one-party state.

Without claiming to know the answer to a riddle which stumps so many Frenchmen, I am inclined to a middle view on de Gaulle. Though he cannot, from his background, be the ideal democratic leader, his ideas of the constitution France needed in 1945-46 appeared sounder to me than the ones adopted.

Should he become a dictator—and he did not when his prestige was at its pinnacle after the liberation—I shall have to add him to the list of those whom I oppose, but 40 million Frenchmen will have to share the blame for not having been able to work out in the century and a half since the Revolution a middle way between unstable, incompetent, parliamentary government and autocracy.

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SPORTING LIFE

Rugby Rules and Misrules

By KIMBALL McILROY

WE'VE now had a look at rugby's new unlimited-substitution rule in action. A long look. It's difficult to have any other kind, in fact, unless you're going to spend most of the game reading your program.

Of course, it was probably worse in the pre-season games, when the coaches were experimenting with would-be stars to the limit of their ability to find enough uniforms for them. But it's going to be bad enough during the regular season.

Nobody yet appears to have come up with separate offensive and defensive teams, as per the U.S. Most Canadian clubs seem to be hard put to it to find twelve men sufficiently expert to be either offensive (in a purely rugby sense) or defensive. But that will probably come in time. Meanwhile, there's still an awful lot of streaming on and off the field. There's a rumor, in fact, that the rules committee may decide to employ two head linesmen, standing back to back; one to wave the substitutes onto the field and the other to check those going off. Or perhaps set up some kind of a traffic-control system, operated by an experienced cop.

It's odd that the tremendous possibilities of unlimited substitution haven't percolated through to the authorities in other sports. There's no telling what they might be able to evolve, with a little ingenuity.

Take baseball. It is any manager's greatest headache that hitting and fielding, to say nothing of pitching, never seem to be gifts that are bestowed upon the same player. That shortstop who's gone twenty-three games without making an error just can't hit the size of his hat. Joe Blow, who's won eighteen while losing three, has had a sore shoulder all year from never lifting his bat off it once. Conversely, Home Run Hawkins, out there in right field, batting .402, has to wear a fibre inset in his cap to keep from being beaned by fly balls.

Think of the advantages of employing a hitting team and a fielding team! Maybe it wouldn't be in the spirit of the game, but it would sure give the fans a real spectacle. Perhaps the day would come when some pennant-winning aggregation would end the season both batting and fielding 1.000. Wouldn't *that* be something for the record books?

To become international about the whole thing, the same principle could be applied to cricket. Instead of The Gentlemen and The Players, you'd have The Batsmen and The Fielders. It would take a little getting used to over there at Lord's perhaps, but in the long run it would be worth it. Speed up the game, you know. Of course it might not speed it up, at that. Even now, a good batsman can stay in there for a number of hours, sometimes a whole day or more. With the new rules, the batting team might stay on deck for weeks. Instead of calling the game for tea, games might have to be called for the Easter and Christmas holidays.

It wouldn't be Cricket, but it would be Progress.

TAKE hockey. The way things are now, you've got five offensive players on the ice (counting the defencemen as "offensive" for the moment) and one defensive player. This is obviously old-fashioned and inefficient. Why not have six players with ordinary sticks, and six goalies, stationed at strategic points about the rink. Now, when your team has the puck the goalies stay strictly out of things, just looking on. It's against the rules for them to touch the puck. But when the *other* team gains possession, then your attackers drop out and the goalies take over. Some managers might choose to station all six at the goal; others might plant, say, three of them there and the other three in a line at the defence. It wouldn't matter. A little experimentation would quickly disclose the most advantageous positions.

What a game it would be! The irresistible force and the immovable object, right on your own rink. Quite possibly the old-timers would raise a fuss, but who cares? Time marches on.

Last, but by no means least, there's boxing. According to the old-fashioned, out-of-date rules, the same man has both to punch and be punched. How can he throw punches to the best advantage when he's running a constant risk of being hit? How can he get set? How can he achieve the true offensive spirit? He can't, of course. But under the new system, we do away with all that. We have *four* men in the ring, two on each side. Let's call the two offensive men A and A1, the two defensive men B and B1. Here's what happens: A spends all his time punching B, while A1 spends *his* time throwing leather at B1. Get it? Neither A nor A1 has to worry at all about being hit; that's strictly against the new rules. Whereas B and B1 don't have to wear gloves; they just spend their time dodging or, whenever that doesn't work, absorbing. When one or the other of the punching-bags goes down for ten, the fight is over; he and his offensive man lose.

All this, of course, is a little on the fanciful side at the moment. It's dipping into the future a little farther than human eye can see. But this business of unlimited substitution does bring up its problems, real problems.

In the States some teams already have, in actual point of fact, completely separate offensive and defensive groups. And on last year's All American selections, at least one player from one of these teams was named to a backfield post. Now a problem obviously arises here, the problem of whether or not the next step won't be to have twenty-two rather than eleven (U.S. rules) men on any all-star selection. If you've got them on the regular teams, you should have them on the all-star, or the latter doesn't mean much. It doesn't mean much right now, so far as we can see.

Probably any rule is worthy of being given a try. The only way to find out if it's going to work is to try it, and if it doesn't work you can—in theory anyway—throw it out next season. Now aside from the blocked-kick rule, to which there is very possibly no solution that's going to please everyone, the most unsatisfactory rule in Canadian rugby at the moment is the one which permits blocking on the part of certain parties to ten yards, and of others to three yards. This might be okay if there was any way for the officials to know where that ten- and three-yard area ended. There isn't, and the boys in white just have to guess at it. This is, to say the least, unsatisfactory for all concerned.

The dual purpose of permitting limited blocking is to give the backs some sort of a chance to break away, while at the same time preserving the essential features of the Canadian game. Fine. Laudable, in fact. But what essential features do linemen preserve? Suppose you let them block anywhere, any time. That would obviate the necessity for the official guesswork which goes on at present, give the backs a real chance for an occasional breakaway, and sacrifice nothing. On the other hand, just what do the backs gain by blocking anywhere beyond the line of scrimmage? Their permitted sphere of activity beyond the line is mighty nebulous. Why not cut out their blocking (except in their own backfield) entirely?

THE advantages of such a rule appear to be obvious. It would meet all the requirements of the present rule, and at the same time it would be cut-and-dried and therefore workable. It's a safe—in fact a sure-thing—bet that if a complete film of any senior rugby game this season were to be carefully examined, it would be discovered that on a good half of the plays either someone was blocking illegally, or was called for illegal blocking when actually his activities had been pure as the driven snow. Things like this cause bitterness. One bright spot of the current rugby season is that the boys appear finally to have given up the hypocrisy that they are "amateurs". There has been no official announcement, for a number of purely practical reasons involving income tax and liability for injuries and so forth, but no one is making any secret of things at all. Most of the present crop of imports are frankly discards (or farmhands) of professional clubs across the border, and at least one local outfit certainly has a straightforward working agreement with a pro club.

Just what the future holds for all this is a little hard to say. There's nothing basically wrong with importing players. If there were, we'd have to recall an awful lot of amateur hockeyists from the States. The danger lies in the fact that once you get your teams loaded with men who are used to a set of rules different from your own, you're inclined to start agitating for some changes which will allow them to play according to the rules they know best. This is a bad thing unless you're willing to agree that the outlanders' game is better than your own.

It's going to be very difficult to convince a lot of Canadians that this particular fact holds true in the present instance. Especially those Canadians who've seen the American game recently.

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In Colorful Canadian Open Hope, Bing And Indians

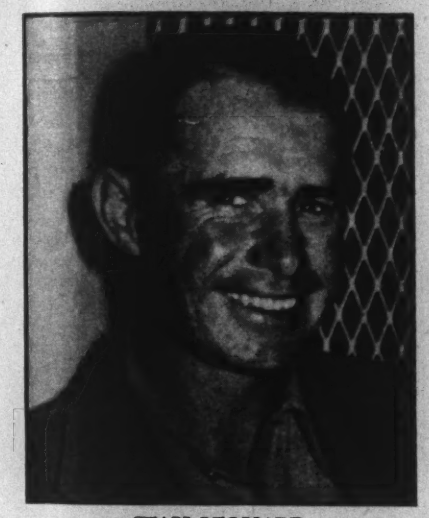
By SOLOMON O'HARA

Although Canadians won nine of the first eleven Canadian Open Golf Tournaments from 1904 to 1914, they have not been successful since. This year's Canadian Open, complete with Hollywood stars and Squamish Indians, starts next week at Vancouver's Shaughnessy Heights Club. Many sports writers are confident that a Canadian, perhaps Leonard or Gray, will win.

THE Canadian Open has gone Hollywood — complete with Indians.

Since 1914, the $64 question of the world's richest national golf classic has been "Can a Canadian Win It?" And the answer has been negative.

However, the 39th annual renewal*, to be held next week, starting Sept. 22, over the 6,590-yard Shaughnessy Heights Club in Vancouver, B.C., has almost as many angles as a dodecagon. Therefore, the perennial query has lost some of its urgency. It's still pertinent. Yes, indeed. As usual, the Dominion's brasher sports writers are daringly touting half a dozen Canadians as "white hopes" to win the Seagram Gold Cup and end the United States' 32-year monopoly of the title.



STAN LEONARD

However, no matter how ardently pro-Canadian they may be, this year the fans literally will be forced to divide their interest three ways—with the "white hopes" probably getting the smallest share.

The 1948 Open has been arranged on the grand scale. It's really going to be a tourney within a tourney—something like a two-ring circus. Golfdom's elite—with the exception of Defending Champion Bobby Locke, who recently declared himself "fed up," and returned to his native South Africa—will be there to battle for a share of the $10,000 prize list. It tops the U.S. Open's by $1,000, and Britain's by $6,000, so it always attracts the topnotchers.

But there will be a contingent of Hollywood stars, too. Led by Bing Crosby and Bob Hope, that group will battle for a special prize as well as a share of the big loot. Since Hope and Crosby, five and three handicappers, respectively, can always be counted on for a gag or two as well as clever golf, they're sure to command a huge gallery. And so are the established stars of the win-to-eat U.S. gold trail.

That means Canada's "white hopes" must truly deliver if they're to command the attention they have in the past. Voted most likely to succeed in this endeavor are Stan Leonard, Freddy Wood, the host pro, and Walter McElroy, all of Vancouver; Bob Gray and Gordon Brydson of Toronto, and Bill Kerr and Stan Horne of Montreal. Perhaps the soundest choices are Leonard and Gray, with Leonard holding a slight edge in the betting because he'll be playing almost in his own backyard. He's the pro at Vancouver's Marine Drive Club and knows the rolling Shaughnessy layout as well as he knows the back of his hand.

*The Canadian Open was suspended for six years during the war which accounts for this tournament being the 39th renewal since 1904.

Both men have been "awfully close," as the saying goes, to winning the Open. Both are crack golfers, although even their staunchest admirers admit sometimes they lack that infinitesimal spark—that instinctive, supra-natural command of skill and nerve under pressure—that marks the truly great from the merely excellent. They lack it, obviously, because they don't get the grinding competition the really "big-name" stars face almost daily.

For example, in the 1946 Open on the Beaconsfield course near Montreal, little George Fazio and Dick Metz finished the 72-hole medal grind with 278's. Leonard, with only three holes to go, needed three birdies to win; two for a first place tie and a shot at the $2,000 top prize in a playoff.

He Faltered

He was told of this at the 16th tee. Then he was under pressure; knew he had to do it, or else—and he faltered. It was only momentarily but it was enough. Considered the most outstanding driver in Canada at the time, he hooked his tee shot away off the fairway. The gallery was stunned. And so was Leonard. He hadn't done anything like that in months. By the time he recovered, he'd used two more strokes to gain the green and another pair to hole out with a bogie five instead of the birdie. Even though he recovered to finish brilliantly with a par and a birdie he ended up one stroke back of the leaders.

In the 18-hole playoff next day, Metz and Fazio treated the fans to some of the most thrilling golf ever seen at the Open. Fazio won by a single stroke. He sank an 18-foot putt on the 18th—after being four down at the end of the 12th and two up as they finished the 17th!

Gray, the pro at Toronto's Scarboro Club and top Canadian money-winner in 1947, has been leading Canadian in four Opens played in and around Toronto, and runner-up to Leonard in another. He led the Dominion contingent in 1936 at St. Andrews; in 1940 on his home course; in 1941 at Lambton, and last year at Scarboro again. He came closest in 1941 when he toured the Lambton layout in 276 strokes. In 30 of the 35 four-round Opens played since 1907, that score would have been good enough to win. But three-time winner Sam Snead, who won in 1938 and 1940, successfully defended his crown with a 274. Gray performed brilliantly again last year, matching the leaders almost stroke for stroke in the first three rounds. But the 1947 Open produced some of the most spectacular golf on record.

Mechanical Wizard

Bobby Locke, playing like a mechanical wizard, won with a record 268—a full 16 strokes under par. Ed Oliver, who finished second, carded a new one-round record of 63—eight strokes under par; and Herman Keiser, who tied with Johnny Palmer for fourth, fired a six-under-par 29 on the back nine of the Friday round.

Golf like that shakes the stoutest nerves, and the pressure caught up with Gray in the finale. After three brilliant sub-par rounds of 69-67-67 he started the final one "visibly nervous," as one Canadian sports writer put it. He took 74 strokes, for a 277 total, which put him in a four-way tie for fifth place.

Since then, both Leonard and Gray have performed very creditably on short tours of the big-money circuit in the U.S., and both claim they learned a lot from the stiff competition. Whether or not they've learned enough, only next week's play will tell. They'll again be facing the best in the land. George Schneiter, tournament boss of the U.S. Professional Golfers' Association, has promised that Ed Oliver, Ed Furgol, Clayton Haefner, Johnny Palmer, Cary Middlecoff, George Shoux, Dutch Harrison, Lawson Little, Ky Laffoon, Ray Mangrum and Jim Turnessa, to name a few of the more outstanding, will be on hand.

Ben Hogan, U.S. Open, Master's and P.G.A. champion, has conflicting tourney dates and appeared to be on the list of doubtful starters as this was written, but Henry Cotton, British Open Champ, was a possible late entry.

Ordinarily, a field like that would gladden the heart of any tourney organizer. But Vancouver golf officials, who haven't seen a major tournament in their own backyard since 1936, are determined this year's Open will be the best since the first in 1904. At the rate they're going as this is written, they even may have Dotty Lamour, complete with sarong, to star alongside Hope and Crosby. Just in case, Vancouver sports scribes have dubbed the Open: "Road to Shaughnessy."

Spurred by its success in luring Hope and Crosby, the organizing committee under Maylor Avery and sparked by tubthumper Don Tyrell has persuaded Hollywood's Dick Arlen, Randy Scott, Ray Bolger and Bing's bandleading brother, Bob, to play. The stars have agreed to come, too, and, according to the latest releases, they're promising to bring along a few friends!

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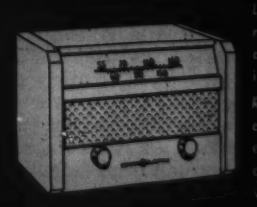

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European Crises Stimulate New U.K. Army Program

By J. E. BOOTH

Britain is meeting the premiums on her new "defence insurance policy" with an enlarged Territorial Army. The program of training is being designed to attract both new recruits and veterans. Industries and trade unions are expected to cooperate in this reserve force which, in the face of repeated continental crises, is being stepped up in strength. The Regular Army, meanwhile, is stretched very thinly by the economic crisis.

This writer is a Canadian serving as an officer in the British Army to which he has belonged since 1938. During the Second Great War he served in North Africa and Europe.

ONE result of the Berlin crisis and the protracted talks in Moscow is that people in Britain are once again, as in 1938 and 1939, taking stock of their armed forces. As far as the Army is concerned, the result is not one calculated to instil belligerent confidence.

The postwar plan for the Army was based on the what now seems optimistic premise that there was no likelihood of an emergency involving the use of military forces before the middle of the next decade. After acrimonious debate in Parliament, the principle of National Service in an abbreviated form to that originally proposed was accepted. However, the finished product of this scheme was not due to take its place in the permanent defence structure of the country until the beginning of 1950.

The interim plan was that the war-tried National Service Scheme was to continue with the call-up of youths of about eighteen who would do progressively less service with no reserve obligation until the end of this year when the statutory emergency is due to end. At the beginning of next year the call-up will be for a fixed period of twelve months full-time service with the next six years spent in the re-constituted Territorial Army.

Both the Regular and Territorial Armies depend for their success on a strong leavening of volunteers. The Regular Army require these in order to provide the units for garrisoning the overseas bases of the Commonwealth as well as the instructors and permanent staff required to train and administer the National Servicemen (they are not to be referred to under any circumstances as conscripts) and the Territorial Army.

As a natural aftermath of war, voluntary recruitment has been at a low ebb. Very active steps are now being taken in government and service departments to try to increase the flow of volunteers. Both Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, the Secretary of State for War, have recently made spirited appeals to the nation on the subject. The present strength of the Territorial Army is 50,000 and the desire is to raise this figure by 100,000 before next April.

No More Phoney War

It is important for the people of Britain to realize that the increased tempo and destruction of modern war make it necessary for radical changes to be made in the make-up and training of the Army. Gone are the days when a period of "phoney" war may be expected as a prelude to the fighting war, during which time all but the spearhead of the Regular Army can be mobilized, trained and equipped to take the field. That, then, is the reason for the fundamental change in conception and function of the Territorial Army. It can no longer be regarded as a reserve force to be leisurely prepared for war but must be at instantaneous readiness to take its place as the first line of defence of the United Kingdom and to provide its share of any field force required.

To make this a reality and not a politician's pious hope, the 100,000 volunteers required should be drawn largely from the ranks of the war-experienced veterans who are now endeavouring to re-establish themselves in their disrupted civilian occupations. It is undoubtedly asking a great deal of these men, many of whom have spent upwards of seven years serving their country in uncomfortable and often dangerous circumstances, to once again don a khaki battle-dress. They are being asked to volunteer for a period of four years which can be extended if they are fit and willing. The training to be carried out for a trained soldier is a fixed number of periods in the evenings and over the occasional week-end as well as a full-time annual camp of eight days.

Industry has been asked to cooperate wholeheartedly in the recruiting drive due to open in October by encouraging employees to join the Territorial Army and by allowing them time off, in addition to their normal holidays, to attend camp. The Trades Union Congress has also lent its support to the drive.

Mr. Shinwell stressed that he hoped monetary considerations would not influence volunteers but, at the same time, it must be faced that few men nowadays can afford the luxury of being out of pocket in order to fulfil a patriotic service. To guard against that, normal army pay is issued for all periods of continuous training and, for short periods of two hours or more, a training expense allowance is produced to cover out-of-pocket expenses. In addition the annual bounty has been increased from £8 to £12. This is by no means a princely reward for these men, particularly when expressed in terms of cigarettes at their present price, but nevertheless should remove any financial obstacle from the path of the would-be volunteer.

Drill Hall Goes Social

The local drill hall, or training centre as it is now called, is to be made as far as possible a social centre, run on the lines of a local club, in addition to its military function. By this means it is hoped that wives and sweethearts will influence their menfolk to volunteer so that they too may share in the amenities offered. There is also an opportunity for women to wear uniform as the newly named Women's Royal Army Corps is an integral part of both the Territorial and Regular Armies.

It is to be hoped that there are sufficient attractions in the scheme and a sufficient sense of national duty among the people to attract the right type of men in the required numbers. It is, in fact, vital to the country that they should be forthcoming to act as, what the Secretary of State calls, a defence insurance policy.

With the economic crisis, it is not possible to increase the size of the Regular Army and, with its present commitments, it is stretched very thinly. Admittedly, there is no longer a need for providing forces for India and Palestine but, on the debit side, there is the need to maintain the occupation forces and the unrest in Malaya has made it necessary to send a Guards Brigade and other reinforcements there. The changed status of India and Pakistan make the provision of an Indian Army as part of the Commonwealth forces no longer a *fait accompli* in the event of emergency. That the Ghurkas

(*Continued on Page* 28)

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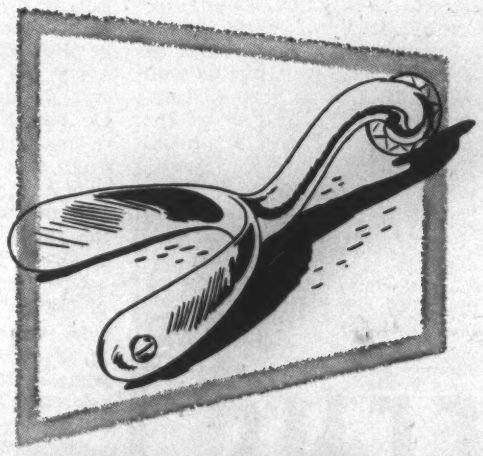

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LONDON LETTER

To British Labor New Machinery Means Less Work, Same Pay

By P.O'D.

London.

ONCE upon a time British workmen fought bitterly against the introduction of new machinery. There were strikes, riots, and sabotage. Now they welcome new machinery. In fact, one of their stock grievances against the management in mines and factories and construction yards is the delay in introducing more modern and efficient machinery and methods.

All this would be a very encouraging sign of a new sense of responsibility in British Labor, a sterner realization of the vital need of increased production, if there were any good reason for believing that this is how British workmen look at it. They don't. They want new machinery so they can do the same amount of work and earn the same amount of money, or more, with less effort. They do not intend that the new equipment should benefit anybody but themselves.

In the case of the coal mines it is notorious that better equipment has not meant better production. There is far more machinery in the mines today than before the war, and more men, but we get far less, far dirtier, and far more expensive coal. The same conditions seem to prevail in the factories. The introduction of new equipment generally means an immediate outbreak of unofficial strikes, protracted negotiations, and a loss of output.

Recently at the Austin motor works at Birmingham 17,000 men came out for four days because in one of the shops new gear-cutting equipment had been installed, and there was a dispute over the rates to be paid for working it. These new machines simplified and greatly speeded up the operation. The men would not have to work any harder, but they would produce much more.

They insisted that they should not be expected to work so fast, and demanded special terms. When their claims were refused, the shop stewards immediately called out the whole force of the Austin works. There was no attempt at negotiation. The strike was entirely unofficial.

This is the sort of thing that makes one wonder how much effect the constant appeals for greater production are having on the man who counts most, the British workman. Whatever lip-service his leaders may pay to increased output, the export drive, and all the rest of the recovery effort, he continues to think solely in terms of time and pay.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that a good many industrialists feel that to invest large amounts of capital in new equipment would be merely a waste of money and a vexation of spirit. Why bother, if it is merely going to result in the men doing that much less work?

More Tobacco, More Work?

People who don't smoke—Sir Stafford Cripps is said to be one—have probably been greatly astonished and also rather disgusted at the nearly universal outcry against the new tobacco cuts. From all over the country have comé warnings from the trade unions that the cuts would have a disastrous effect on production.

Already members of the government have gone into a huddle with leaders of the tobacco industry to see what can be done about it. The need to save dollars remains as urgent as ever. Indeed, it becomes more urgent every day. But something must obviously be done about meeting the demand for tobacco; and that something is likely to be a larger admixture of Rhodesian and Balkan tobaccos in the general blend. People may not like it so well at first, but taste in tobacco is largely a matter of habit. If the smoker can't get what he likes, he learns to like what he gets—so long as he gets it.

The idea of rationing cigarettes has been seriously considered, but only to be discarded. It would be an administrative nightmare, and would turn half the people of the country into black-marketers. They would be popping up everywhere, like rabbits in Australia. Better to buy more Virginia tobacco than encourage that sort of thing. As a matter of fact, it seems likely that more Virginia will have to be bought. The British workman may even consent to work a little harder to buy it.

Tourist Record

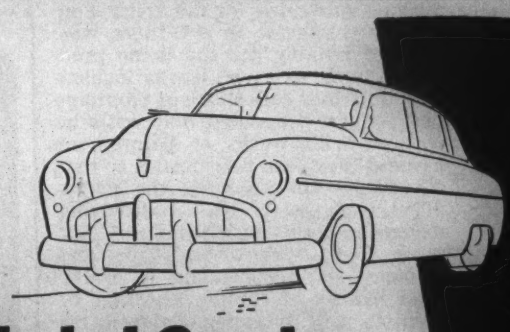
July was a record month in this country for tourists, with over 90,000 overseas visitors, not counting those from the Empire and Commonwealth. This may not seem to the reader a very startling figure, considering that the Olympic Games were held here during the month. But there is good reason for believing that a great many of the people who came to the Games regarded them as merely one feature, though a very attractive feature, of a British tour. And 90,000 represents a 40 per cent increase on last year, and 25 per cent over the July average before the war.

Lord Hacking, the head of the British Travel Association, claims that even the so-called "out of season" months, like March, have shown notable increases in visitors. He expresses confidence that the Association's estimate of 500,000 visitors this year will be exceeded. At the same time, he complains of official restrictions in such matters as gasoline allowances to visitors, which he regards as having a discouraging effect on travel. Visitors come with their pockets full of dollars, he says, but they are not allowed to spend them.

Lord Hacking may be right—after all, he is the chief authority on this subject—but not all visitors can be said to suffer very much. I played a round of golf with a friend from Toronto a few weeks ago. He is making a sort of golf-tour of the country, and goes everywhere by car. I asked him how he managed for gas.

"No trouble at all," he assured me. "They gave me coupons for 160 gallons for the trip. And if that isn't enough—well, they'll see what can be done about it."

Nothing niggardly about that! At the present rate of allowance to the average British motorist, it represents his total supply for the next four years. No, this isn't a figure of speech, but of grim fact. The average motorist gets about 40 gallons a year. And no kind official to see "what can be done about it". Officials just don't see, and don't do.



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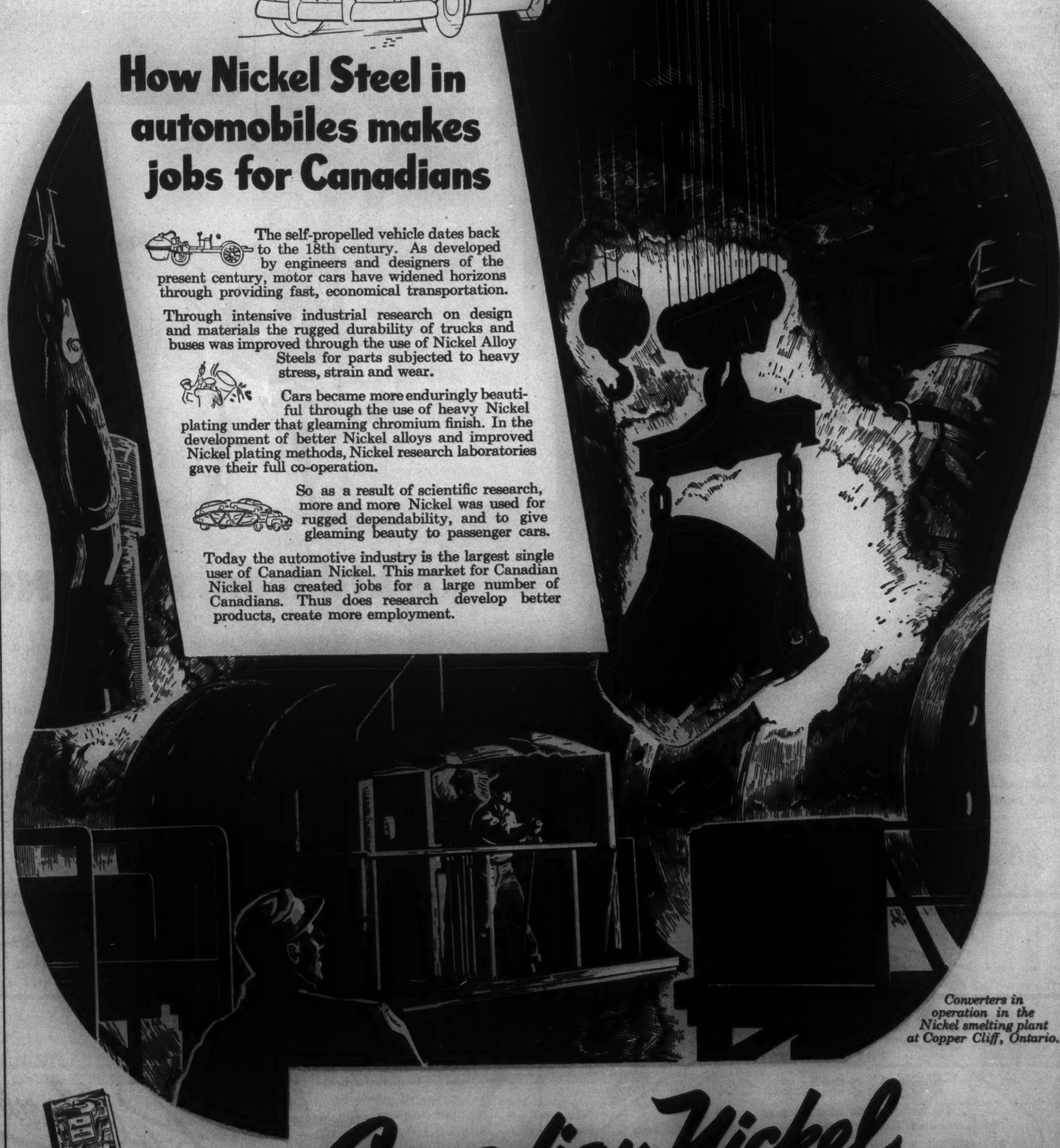

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ART AND ARTISTS

Dyonnet and Canadian Art

By J. HARRY SMITH

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Dyonnet now is cheerily enjoying his eighty-ninth year, and for sixty-three of these he has been active as painter and teacher. Now, perhaps, he is the sole survivor of a period that must be judged important, and by reason of his craftsmanship, sincerity of purpose and effectiveness in the development of painting and painters he faithfully represents its better part.

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The little town of Crest, sitting placidly among the vineyards between the Rhone and the Swiss Alps, was Dyonnet's birthplace. In his ninth year a family move took him to Italy and school at Turenne where French school-boy costume, *kepi* and all, and total ignorance of Italian speech quite failed to recommend him to the first-sight love of his fellow scholars. That was eighty years ago, but should Dyonnet refer to those days of oft bloodied nose and torn clothing, a fighting light in his eyes and a laugh of pleasurable memories give cue to the spirited stand for what seemed to him to be right—that was to characterize his whole life and work.

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In 1881 he was back in Turenne at the King of Piedmont's Academia Albertina where another three years won him distinction and a medal for his drawing from life. Working visits to the museums and Schools of Milan, Genoa, Florence, Naples and Rome kept him busy until 1885 when he returned to Montreal with a very thorough training in the essentials of his art.

No Easy Gold Mine

But he found there no easily worked gold mine for the artist. Considerable interest in art there was, but not notably for the home product. Among rich men it was fashionable to gather collections of paintings but fashion demanded that walls be covered with works of painters of assured European recognition, so that encouragement accorded the native artist was mostly of a patronizing nature and not greatly helpful. But work there was to be done and Dyonnet set about doing it in the most modest of studios. Shortage of cash to pay a carter delayed his moving in but timely payment of a debt owing him settled this and got him off to a good start.

Commerce was only timidly beginning to recruit art's help in pushing commodities and paying work came slowly, but time and materials set the only limits to the other kind, and Dyonnet worked. As time went on occasional portrait commissions came in. From the first Dyonnet liked the painting of portraits. Difficulties met in this branch of painting challenged his craftsmanship and personalities fired his interest. French Canada offered a field for religious pictures and church decoration and when at work on such he must have had many a thought of the painter-monk back at Crest.

Five years later recognition came with his appointment as a teacher in the school that had sent him on to the Italian studios. For thirty years he was to be its head instructor and make his far-reaching contribution to the development of Canadian painting.

The number of men who, as students, have passed under his influence to notable achievement is the measure of that contribution. It includes an almost complete list of those Montreal trained painters who have emerged to high critical approval in recent years. We have had few great teachers of the craftsmanship of art and Dyonnet must be accorded high place among them. Master craftsmanship and sure knowledge have been his authorities, commanding the respect of those who worked under him and emphasizing his personal modesty, genial humanity and flair for friendships. These men talk of him with affection. They see him again in class, short of stature, dapper in dress, with close-

Edmond Dyonnet, R.C.A., is here pictured in his studio. The background was painted by Dyonnet himself and the portrait by Richard Jack, R.A.

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clipped beard, keen blue eyes, measured approval for good work, swift understanding of difficulty and exact correction of error and with no patience at all for careless or slovenly work. They say that his most frequent admonition was "Rub it out and do it over again", and nothing short of the student's best possible would satisfy. Thus he made craftsmen and set them on the road to become artists if they had it in them.

As a painter Dyonnet has always been a portrait man. Recognition of his talent came fairly early and Montreal has many canvases to keep his name alive. That of Archbishop Bond, among the more notable, has been named his best work. Dyonnet himself likes that of Thomas Carli, now in the Montreal Gallery, and another of Henry Julien. At Quebec in the Art Museum is a small portrait of Charles Gill, of which Clarence Gagnon, a one-time pupil whom his urging sent abroad for study and ultimate high achievement, has said that if he had done no other it would mark Dyonnet as one of Canada's finest portrait painters.

Charm and Fighting Spirit

Election as an associate of the Academy came in 1893 and in 1902 he became an academician. These were happy if arduous days for painters in Montreal, demanding hard work but giving leisure for friendships of which Dyonnet had rich share. His contemporaries liked him, perhaps, as much for his fighting spirit as for his charm. Among them William Brymner, another impetuous soul, was one of the closest. An old house in lower Bleury street housed their studios with Dyonnet's on top, a high-ceilinged almost barn-like place, probably as comfortably dingy and bachelor-like a workshop then as now.

Dyonnet became secretary of the Academy in 1910 and it has been said that through the years he has sacrificed his painting to the administration of its affairs. Certainly he has put into it the uncompromising passion for doing things right that was bred into him as a student. Academy secretarial matters he found in such a state as to call upon all his love of order and patience with detail in their reorganization.

Later that year he was sent to England in charge of a collection of pictures for exhibition at the Festival of Empire, which was abandoned following shortly upon the death of King Edward VII. But there the pictures were, twenty-five cases of them, and something had to be done. Weeks of negotiation and nibbling at red tape resulted in the opening of the show at Liverpool where British press and public accorded it an enthusiastic reception. In 1886 the first British exhibition of Canadian painting had attracted much attention and the Liverpool show effected an important re-awakening of interest. A visit to the galleries and studios of Paris in the company of Archibald Browne, R.C.A., formed a pleasant wind-up to the trip and, no doubt, gave those whom they met an interesting glimpse of the Canadian artist's cosmopolitan nature.

Never a Neutral

Back in Montreal were still busier days. An outsider suspects the secretary's job to have been no sinecure. Artists are contentious folk, ever battle-minded for the rescue of their own ideals in art, and probably it is true that no art organization moves to progress or worthily serves its members but through contention and sometimes open conflict. Dyonnet was never a neutral.

As a unit the Academy more than once faced opposition or attack from outside. There was that matter of a National Gallery, founding of which had been one of the Academy's chartered aims. Its possible domination by government, perhaps even by politics, then seemed a threat calling for the kind of vigorous attack much to the taste of Dyonnet's Gallic impetuousness. In this fight and in others he has served his fellow-academicians well, so that in after years when modernism, impatient of progress as its prophets then saw it, broke out into open challenge to center its rage on an unrepentant secretary as tory conservative and reactionary, even demanding his head, recognition of his services, respect for his stature as an artist and regard for his personality prevailed and saved him to the academy for added busy years.

Of Montreal's literary and art organizations, Stephen Leacock, in his history of that city says, "The Pen and Pencil Club is, without doubt, the most venerable and the most notable." Elsewhere he names it the only club there worth belonging to, probably true enough in a Leacockian sense. It ever has been a sort of a Dr. Johnson Club, utterly without ponderousness and where dictatorship could not exist. Dyonnet has been its sustaining spirit through most of its sixty years and the club has been so much part of his living as to compel place in a record even so brief as this.

Best indication of the club's character is the roster of those who at one time or another have contributed to its being, including such names, besides Leacock's, as William Brymner, O. R. Jacobi, Louis Frechette, Sir William Van Horne, Maurice Cullen, K. R. Macpherson, Archdeacon Scott, Dr. W. H. Drummond, Sir Andrew Macphail, Lt. Col. John McCrae, Warrick Chipman, G. Horne Russell, Judge Surveyer and Clarence Gagnon. Artists, writers, musicians, architects or anyone making living contribution to the art he followed and who could and would illuminate in talk might be one of the thirty members allowed at a time.

For many years the old top-floor studio has housed its meetings, an ideal setting for swift and penetrating discussion following upon reading of minutes likely to be witty if not caustic and the presidential gavel tap that declared the opening of such bar as occasions might afford and tastes recommend.

The Pen and Pencil is a club that deserves to live and it has carried on largely because of the tenacity with which Dyonnet has fostered its continuation. Several present members go back almost to the days of its founding. To them the studio with picture-covered walls, fine old pearwood cupboards that came from France with the family, and general air of persuasion to ease is a shrine of happy memories, and to young and old members alike Dyonnet is its revered high-priest.

With his retirement the studio passes out of existence and future gatherings will be held at the Arts Club which itself grew out of the Pen and Pencil. Dyonnet's presence still adds a salty savor to the meetings. Alert in thought and ready in talk, he has lost none of his relish for friendships and nothing at all of clear-sighted view of what seems to him good or bad in art, nor has time dulled a lovable bit of genius in him for irascibility in the face of what he considers unworthy, and this includes, for him, not a little modern painting.

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In three months he was doing his lessons in Italian about as well as the others and in another three months he topped his class. Back to Crest went the family about the time the boy was beginning to show a promising skill in drawing with no thought of it as a life work. The sight of a monk busy at a mural decoration in a local church pricked his imagination and his drawing became a serious study.

Muddle, mess and misery blackened France's post-Prussian War days so that men of vision in search of hope looked far abroad. A friend met in Paris told Dyonnet's father about Canada and in 1875 father, mother, the boy aged fifteen, and two sisters were experiencing the novelty of life in Montreal. By this time the youngster's main interest was settled in drawing, and three years of hard work at the evening classes of The Council of Arts and Trades Technical School brought him to a point where his teachers unhesitatingly advised him to follow art as a profession. That meant a return to the schools of Europe.

In 1881 he was back in Turenne at the King of Piedmont's Academia Albertina where another three years won him distinction and a medal for his drawing from life. Working visits to the museums and Schools of Milan, Genoa, Florence, Naples and Rome kept him busy until 1885 when he returned to Montreal with a very thorough training in the essentials of his art.

No Easy Gold Mine

But he found there no easily worked gold mine for the artist. Considerable interest in art there was, but not notably for the home product. Among rich men it was fashionable to gather collections of paintings but fashion demanded that walls be covered with works of painters of assured European recognition, so that encouragement accorded the native artist was mostly of a patronizing nature and not greatly helpful. But work there was to be done and Dyonnet set about doing it in the most modest of studios. Shortage of cash to pay a carter delayed his moving in but timely payment of a debt owing him settled this and got him off to a good start.

Commerce was only timidly beginning to recruit art's help in pushing commodities and paying work came slowly, but time and materials set the only limits to the other kind, and Dyonnet worked. As time went on occasional portrait commissions came in. From the first Dyonnet liked the painting of portraits. Difficulties met in this branch of painting challenged his craftsmanship and personalities fired his interest. French Canada offered a field for religious pictures and church decoration and when at work on such he must have had many a thought of the painter-monk back at Crest.

Five years later recognition came with his appointment as a teacher in the school that had sent him on to the Italian studios. For thirty years he was to be its head instructor and make his far-reaching contribution to the development of Canadian painting.

The number of men who, as students, have passed under his influence to notable achievement is the measure of that contribution. It includes an almost complete list of those Montreal trained painters who have emerged to high critical approval in recent years. We have had few great teachers of the craftsmanship of art and Dyonnet must be accorded high place among them. Master craftsmanship and sure knowledge have been his authorities, commanding the respect of those who worked under him and emphasizing his personal modesty, genial humanity and flair for friendships. These men talk of him with affection. They see him again in class, short of stature, dapper in dress, with close-

Edmond Dyonnet, R.C.A., is here pictured in his studio. The background was painted by Dyonnet himself and the portrait by Richard Jack, R.A.

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clipped beard, keen blue eyes, measured approval for good work, swift understanding of difficulty and exact correction of error and with no patience at all for careless or slovenly work. They say that his most frequent admonition was "Rub it out and do it over again", and nothing short of the student's best possible would satisfy. Thus he made craftsmen and set them on the road to become artists if they had it in them.

As a painter Dyonnet has always been a portrait man. Recognition of his talent came fairly early and Montreal has many canvases to keep his name alive. That of Archbishop Bond, among the more notable, has been named his best work. Dyonnet himself likes that of Thomas Carli, now in the Montreal Gallery, and another of Henry Julien. At Quebec in the Art Museum is a small portrait of Charles Gill, of which Clarence Gagnon, a one-time pupil whom his urging sent abroad for study and ultimate high achievement, has said that if he had done no other it would mark Dyonnet as one of Canada's finest portrait painters.

Charm and Fighting Spirit

Election as an associate of the Academy came in 1893 and in 1902 he became an academician. These were happy if arduous days for painters in Montreal, demanding hard work but giving leisure for friendships of which Dyonnet had rich share. His contemporaries liked him, perhaps, as much for his fighting spirit as for his charm. Among them William Brymner, another impetuous soul, was one of the closest. An old house in lower Bleury street housed their studios with Dyonnet's on top, a high-ceilinged, almost barn-like place, probably as comfortably dingy and bachelor-like a workshop then as now.

Dyonnet became secretary of the Academy in 1910 and it has been said that through the years he has sacrificed his painting to the administration of its affairs. Certainly he has put into it the uncompromising passion for doing things right that was bred into him as a student. Academy secretarial matters he found in such a state as to call upon all his love of order and patience with detail in their reorganization.

Later that year he was sent to England in charge of a collection of pictures for exhibition at the Festival of Empire, which was abandoned following shortly upon the death of King Edward VII. But there the pictures were, twenty-five cases of them, and something had to be done. Weeks of negotiation and nibbling at red tape resulted in the opening of the show at Liverpool where British press and public accorded it an enthusiastic reception. In 1886 the first British exhibition of Canadian painting had attracted much attention and the Liverpool show effected an important re-awakening of interest. A visit to the galleries and studios of Paris in the company of Archibald Browne, R.C.A., formed a pleasant wind-up to the trip and, no doubt, gave those whom they met an interesting glimpse of the Canadian artist's cosmopolitan nature.

Never a Neutral

Back in Montreal were still busier days. An outsider suspects the secretary's job to have been no sinecure. Artists are contentious folk, ever battle-minded for the rescue of their own ideals in art, and probably it is true that no art organization moves to progress or worthily serves its members but through contention and sometimes open conflict. Dyonnet was never a neutral.

As a unit the Academy more than once faced opposition or attack from outside. There was that matter of a National Gallery, founding of which had been one of the Academy's chartered aims. Its possible domination by government, perhaps even by politics, then seemed a threat calling for the kind of vigorous attack much to the taste of Dyonnet's Gallic impetuousness. In this fight and in others he has served his fellow-academicians well, so that in after years when modernism, impatient of progress as its prophets then saw it, broke out into open challenge to center its rage on an unrepentant secretary as tory conservative and reactionary, even demanding his head, recognition of his services, respect for his stature as an artist and regard for his personality prevailed and saved him to the academy for added busy years.

Of Montreal's literary and art organizations, Stephen Leacock, in his history of that city says, "The Pen and Pencil Club is, without doubt, the most venerable and the most notable." Elsewhere he names it the only club there worth belonging to, probably true enough in a Leacockian sense. It ever has been a sort of a Dr. Johnson Club, utterly without ponderousness and where dictatorship could not exist. Dyonnet has been its sustaining spirit through most of its sixty years and the club has been so much part of his living as to compel place in a record even so brief as this.

Best indication of the club's character is the roster of those who at one time or another have contributed to its being, including such names, besides Leacock's, as William Brymner, O. R. Jacobi, Louis Frechette, Sir William Van Horne, Maurice Cullen, K. R. Macpherson, Archdeacon Scott, Dr. W. H. Drummond, Sir Andrew Macphail, Lt. Col. John McCrae, Warrick Chipman, G. Horne Russell, Judge Surveyer and Clarence Gagnon. Artists, writers, musicians, architects or anyone making living contribution to the art he followed and who could and would illuminate in talk might be one of the thirty members allowed at a time.

For many years the old top-floor studio has housed its meetings, an ideal setting for swift and penetrating discussion following upon reading of minutes likely to be witty if not caustic and the presidential gavel tap that declared the opening of such bar as occasions might afford and tastes recommend.

The Pen and Pencil is a club that deserves to live and it has carried on largely because of the tenacity with which Dyonnet has fostered its continuation. Several present members go back almost to the days of its founding. To them the studio with picture-covered walls, fine old pearwood cupboards that came from France with the family, and general air of persuasion to ease is a shrine of happy memories, and to young and old members alike Dyonnet is its revered high-priest.

With his retirement the studio passes out of existence and future gatherings will be held at the Arts Club which itself grew out of the Pen and Pencil. Dyonnet's presence still adds a salty savor to the meetings. Alert in thought and ready in talk, he has lost none of his relish for friendships and nothing at all of clear-sighted view of what seems to him good or bad in art, nor has time dulled a lovable bit of genius in him for irascibility in the face of what he considers unworthy, and this includes, for him, not a little modern painting.

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Blending of Tragedy and Humor Follows Tradition of Synge

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

QUENCH THE MOON—by Walter Macken—*Macmillan*—$2.75.

SUPERFICIALLY, this is a simple story of the youth and early manhood of an Irish boy in a little village of Connemara. It is a plot, which, except for its climax of cruelty, has served hundreds of other authors in all countries where novels are written and will continue to serve for countless novels of the future.

Yet there is much more to Mr. Macken's book than a familiar pattern. There is his skill in drawing pictures of original characters who still seem natural to their environment. There are his sympathetic descriptions of the life of the village, a survival of an older civilization little touched by modernity. Above all, there is his use of the English language, colored not only with words that are strange to English ears, but also with rhythms and turns of phrase that would occur only to an Irishman. In this respect, Mr. Macken's style, though not imitative, may be said to follow the tradition of Synge and O'Casey.

Quite Irish, too, is the mixture of broad humor with the impending tragedy that overhangs the hero from the story's beginning. Stephen O'Riordan, like Romeo, falls in love with the daughter of a family that are his bitterest enemies. She is Kathleen Finnerty, whose brothers, Malachai, Tim and Jack, "were very black-looking, very lowering-looking, and also very big-built men, and their appearance did nothing to make them appeal to either the mind or the eye. They were heartily hated and cordially disliked, and they would have been damned utterly by one and all only for their sister Kathleen. . . . Kathleen's mother died before the old man passed on and everyone was glad she had got that relief; and when the oul fella died, they cursed the seven daylights out of him but turned up to his funeral in strength, as if they were all unanimously glad to see the end of him and as if they had been looking forward to his funeral for years."

The Finnerty brothers, bailiffs for an absentee landlord, have had a feud of long standing with Stephen and his close friend, Michilin, because the two are such adroit poachers that the Finnerty boys have never been able to catch them in the act. "In their own dark way they were fond of Kathleen, as if amazed that anything so presentable could have been forged from the loins of their father." But their feud with Stephen becomes murderous when they learn of his affair with their sister, and the climax makes the Montague-Capulet disagreement mild in comparison.

It is not surprising to learn that the novelist is also a playwright, for his work is essentially dramatic. He was born in the city of Galway, on the border of the country of which he writes, and is now actor-manager-producer of the Galway Gaelic Theatre.

WALTER MACKEN

Bein' Town Folks

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THIS VERY EARTH—by Erskine Caldwell—*Collins*—$3.00.

ERSKINE Caldwell has moved a Tobacco Road type of family to a small Southern town. Here are possum-hunting Chism Crockett and his trio of hound dogs, his three grown daughters and young son, and, of course, Grandpa. In "Tobacco Road" the germ of tragedy was placed equally in the barren environment and in the characters. In "This Very Earth" it lies mostly in Chism Crockett, who wants to get away from farming and live in the town—when all the time nature has intended otherwise.

The wheel of misfortune turns on the axis of Chism's desire for town living and his inability to manage even a town-life subsistence; it runs over or brushes each member of the hopeless lot. Forced to work as a waitress in an all-night restaurant, eldest daughter Vickie has many lovers including a windy-talking Congressman. Dorisse marries a lazy, abusive, sadistic husband. Jane falls in love with a middle-aged high school coach. Twelve-year-old Jarvis is initiated at midnight by his father into the mysteries of corn liquor and other more consequential adult pastimes. Ross, the eldest son, as a lawyer has the troubles of his relatives to handicap his career.

The book is lesser Erskine Caldwell. For one thing the social significance is a minor item; the two direct references are both stale: the abusive treatment of colored women by white men and the deadly influence of the Ku Klux Klan. Erskine Caldwell has so expertly smoothed out the motif and structure that made his earlier works hard-hitting that he has emasculated the theme. Now he has a financially-pleasant, slick literary vehicle, with well-placed shots of wry humor, designed to catch the market—and the South go hang!

Pie-in-The-Sky

By JOHN PAUL

HOPE OF EARTH—by Margaret Lee Rundbeck—*Allen*—$3.25.

THIS long historical novel stretches from the U.S. depression of 1837 on through the rest of the century with a 1943 postscript. Success for enterprising families through those years ran a commonplace pattern of vision and hard work. When a young Philadelphia businessman failed to realize his inheritance on account of family bankruptcy, he sought a new fortune in Illinois' frontier lands. His attractive wife brought along an old Bible and a self-conscious sense of destiny which had been inspired by the codicil of her father-in-law's will. They make a go of it with back-breaking effort, but almost to the end of their lives Stephen and Amoret never see eye to eye about their successes because of that Bible and the codicil's sentiments. He is only a realist seeking creature comforts while Amoret has a profound and often embarrassing dependence upon Biblical guidance and a high-flown concept of America' heritage.

Continuous harping on this latter theme furnishes plenty of editorial talk in the novel at the expense of action. After all, while such idealism may make good motivation in present day U.S. history classrooms, it was not as prominent in the pioneers' minds, we suspect, as this author would have us think.

Off The Beaten Track

By EDWARD EARL

THE WEATHER BREEDER — by Sylvia Chatfield Bates—*Collins*—$3.00.

IF YOU like something just a little bit unusual, try this one.

It's unusual because human feelings and thoughts are treated so kindly and so understandingly, leaving you with a penetrating awareness of the characters involved. The language has a refreshing, vivid quality. Characterization is deep, and the philosophy is oddly moving.

It is the story of a summer in the life of Noepe Sanctuary, an American Indian girl of mixed descent. The locale is a small settlement on an island off the New England coast. The title itself is indicative of the contents. The weather breeder is "a day, sometimes a series of days, so clear, so bright, so perfect as to seem unreal. It is an unreal perfection, for it is followed by a storm."

There is not only a passionate, emotional upheaval in Noepe's mind and body; there is a sense of creeping tension throughout the entire colony, a strange admixture of people and cultures. On the one hand, there is modern American thought, some sophistication, and some brutality; on the other, a more ancient philosophy of turbulence and inner calm. And these diametrically opposed facets are brought to exciting life by a facile pen.

What is so refreshing about this story is the manner in which Indian folklore and the theme of racial discrimination are introduced so simply

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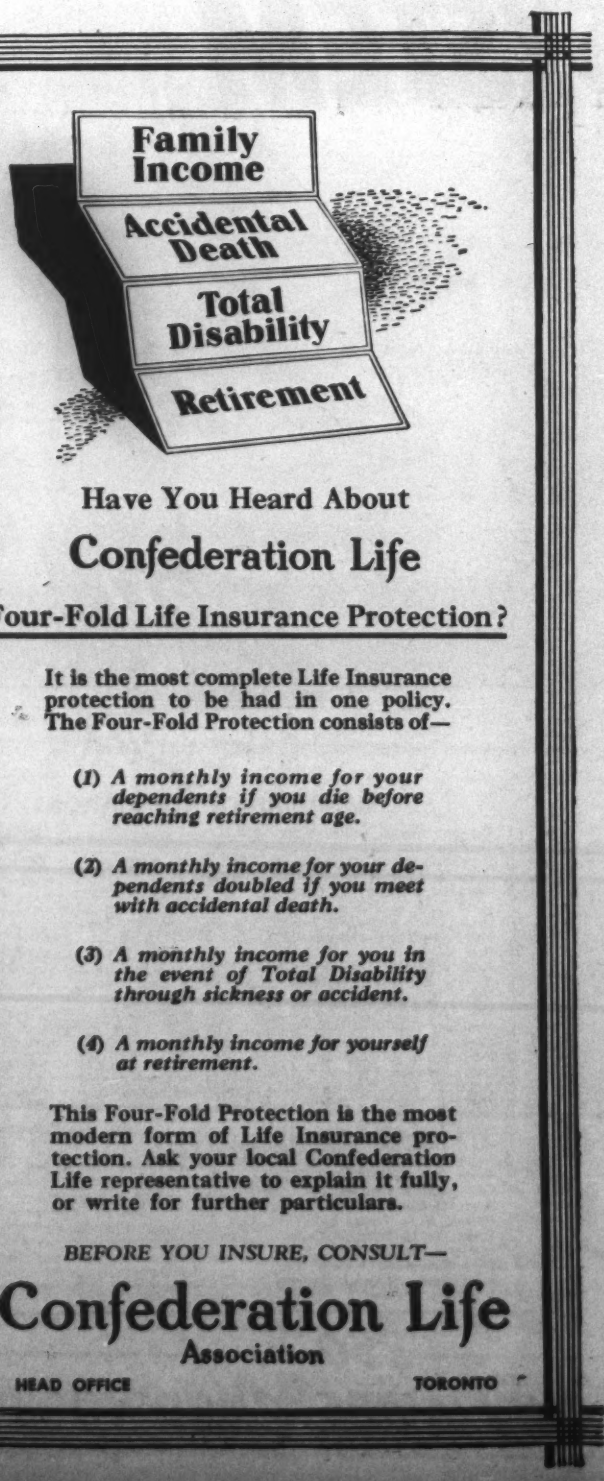

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and yet so effectively. In fact, the racial angle is so curiously subordinate to the main story that, in the end, it seems to color the entire understructure. You feel that the author must have lived with these people for many years to describe them so sympathetically and so well.

A satisfying and thought-provoking novel.

The Sun Seldom Sets

By J. E. PARSONS

THE WALLED CITY—by Elspeth Huxley —*Oxford*—$2.75.

WHEN you are packing your grip, ready to venture forth on a week-end trip, by all means leave room for a begged, borrowed or stolen copy of "The Walled City". If you are anything like us, you will scarcely be able to put it down until you have reached the end.

Freddy and Robert represent two widely different types of colonial administrator. Freddy shines when he deals with reports, and Robert finds his *forte* when he deals with human beings. Neither is any good at all in the field in which the other excels. Freddy cannot understand the African natives. To him their mental processes are as inscrutable as the Etruscan alphabet. But Robert understands the natives, and wins their confidence every time. Conflict arises whenever the two administrators meet. But Freddy's position is the higher one, and it is he who wins preferment in the service while the man with the more acute mind meets little but failure.

The high contrast between these two individuals, each capable in his own way, is matched by the equally high contrast between their wives, Priscilla and Amorel. Freddy embarks on a rash and quite unsuccessful intrigue with Priscilla (he always announces his amorousness by taking off his glasses and setting them carefully aside), and Amorel is not without extra-marital leanings toward Robert. You will find much to admire in Priscilla and much to disapprove of in Amorel. It is the same with their husbands.

The novel, which is rather better than well-written, raises the question of material as opposed to moral success, and in the process manages to deliver not a few stiletto thrusts at what the author clearly considers Britain's short-sighted colonial policy. When you come to the end of the book, we hope you will agree with us that you would much rather be Robert, in spite of his ruin and disgrace, than Freddy, whose wife saw far more clearly than he did the utter bleakness of his worldly success.

Up-State Goings-On

By HARRY BOYLE

WHISTLE, DAUGHTER, WHISTLE — by Herbert Best—*Macmillan*—$3.50.

GRANDMA TUTTLE, a delightful and unbelievable character sails through three hundred pages of a novel that reads like a Cecil B. DeMille movie script. It has been packed by its author Herbert Best with all the ingredients, including a girl exiled from fashionable Albany for kissing someone, to up-state in the backwoods country near the headwaters of Lake Champlain.

There is a tavern wench with a bodice that fits too tightly, an evil taverner, a sailor who has jumped a ship of the American Navy because of an affair of honour, a wily politician who seems destined to marry the Albany girl as soon as her period of penance is over, a host of backwoods characters and above all Grandma Tuttle. She is proud of an Indian scalp which she carries, is sweet and lovable with the exiled granddaughter, threatens people with guns, gets a jag on from grape wine and manages to fix everything. In spite of all her work she stands poised at the end of the book, seemingly ready to jump into the next one.

Backwoods customs and dialect are covered quite thoroughly in "Whistle, Daughter, Whistle" but the author has a tendency at times to get too folksy in injecting the dialect into the narrative, so that reading it "gets a mite wearisome by times."

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Beer, Cigarettes, and "The Dogs" Keep English Workmen Poor

By WYNNE PLUMPTRE

IN LONDON a workman is riding home on top of a bus—or having a cup of tea in a tea-room or a pint of beer in a pub or watching the dog races or having a smoke on a park bench.

A stranger sits down beside him and starts to talk. Not a workman, this stranger—you can tell by his hands—but easy to talk to. The kind of bloke you tell all about yourself before you know what you're saying. Perhaps his foreign accent helps; if he was an Englishman you could place him in the Midlands or in Yorkshire or in the West Country—or even in Oxford.

Late that night the stranger writes down some notes on his conversation. Here are two examples. First:

"No. 49

"A plasterer, twenty-five, single. He does different jobs in the building trade, not only plastering. His rate is 3s per hour, and he does a lot of overtime. In the last fortnight he earned £13, but on an average only between £7 and £8. He pays £2 for full board, the rest he spends on his pleasures. He drinks four to five pints every day, but at the week-end ten pints, and treats his mates and friends. He goes in for pools with a 4s stake. Dog-racing once a week, and last season he lost perhaps £60 to £70. He only goes to the pictures when there is nothing else to do, as most people do. He saves, but only for clothing, holidays, and Christmas. A working man doesn't save because there is nothing to save. . . .

"He doesn't marry because he would have insufficient pocket money and less freedom, and he is comfortably off as he is now."

And here is the second example:

"No. 63

"Crane-driver on demolition works, thirty-two, married, with five children, shivering, without an overcoat, pullover or gloves, in a dirty open shirt and coughing, on an exceptionally cold December night at a dog-racing stadium. He has been out of work for a fortnight. When he called at the Labour Exchange they wanted to send him to Norfolk, stating that there were too many cards in London for this kind of work. He refused to go because he couldn't afford to keep two homes. His rate was 2s 3d, and he usually did forty-eight to fifty hours. He smokes twenty cigarettes. He used to drink heavily every day, but now he has given it up because he can't afford it. But when he goes from time to time he drinks ten pints.

"He started dog-racing two months ago—a good friend brought him here, and he is grateful to him. He now goes very often—three times a week—doing very well. Last month he made £25, and the month before £12, but to-day he had no luck, and he has already lost £3 10s. No pools, because he doesn't understand them."

Last Refuge

These are two of the 75 thumbnail sketches that Professor F. Zweig (the stranger) gives us in the appendix of his "Labour, Life and Poverty" (Ryerson, $2.25). They are taken from more than 400 which form the basis of his book.

Beer, cigarettes, and "the dogs" are today the most important causes of poverty amongst London workmen, Professor Zweig, concludes. All three are "habit forming". But he does not jump from this to the conclusion that any or all of them should be abolished or even regimented. "Recreations are the last refuge of the lost freedom of the modern man".

The problem of devising less harmful recreation that will appeal to these people is not simple. Take gambling on the dogs. There is no such thing as a "typical" gambler. Instead there are about four regular types: first the professional gambler who makes his living by picking winners; second, the semi-professional who has another job but takes gambling seriously in the hope (usually not realized) of making money; third, the sporting type who prefers "spending" a limited amount on the races instead of beer; and fourth the unhappy type whose need is greatest and who plunges childishly and far beyond his depth.

If one "abolished" the races and put nothing in their place, types one and four would probably take to some other form of gambling, while types two and three might spend more on drinks or smokes.

"The problem of drunkenness in (England) has more or less been solved", but drinking, like much race-going, is a hobby or recreation. Again, there are different types of drinkers—the ten-pints-a-night man, the week-ender, and so forth. And there are different types of pubs. Some are like local clubs, with games and other diversions, where excessive drinking is not allowed; others are wide open.

Most workmen have no incentive to save for old age; it is simply not practicable because their jobs are too uncertain, their weekly pay too variable, and their average pay too low. Their spending habits are formed partly by their physical needs for food, clothing, and shelter, and partly by their need for "recreation". But since the latter need is in most cases habit-forming, it gobbles up far more of the pay-envelope than it should. That leaves too little for others.

Effect of Taxes

The sort of enquiry that Professor Zweig has made throws light in many dark places, and raises some awkward problems. For instance, what are the results of heavy taxes on tobacco and beer? (The British taxes are a good deal heavier even than our own.) If, in the absence of better recreation, beer and tobacco are really necessities with many workmen, what sort of families get hit by these taxes and in what sort of ways?

It is, of course, a middle class illusion to hope that the workmen will find some form of "home recreation" to take the place of the pubs or the races in the near future. "Home" is too small and too squalid. But, in the long run, with better homes new possibilities may open up.

Professor Zweig admits that his sample of London workmen is haphazard. Compared with Dr. Kinsey who stalked the Human Male in a most professional manner, Professor Zweig looks amateur. But he also looks human — warm, sympathetic, understanding.

Another interesting difference: Kinsey says people open up and talk freely when they know they are contributing to a great scientific project; Zweig says they shut up like clams. Does this suggest a difference between Britishers and Americans? If so, where do we Canadians stand? What would *your* response be to Dr. Kinsey or Professor Zweig?

Still another difference: The British workman is scarcely concerned about sex. "The English manual worker is very little affected by Eros or Venus . . . He differs basically in that respect from a sedentary clerical worker . . . The manual worker has little surplus energy to spend on sex indulgence."

England is such a neat, compact place that four hundred men chosen almost haphazard in London may well represent a large group of the population. But four hundred in Toronto, or Montreal, or Winnipeg, or Vancouver, with their mixed working populations, would not represent Canada. We need half a dozen Zweigs—and half a dozen Seebohm Rowntrees to foot their bills.

Filling Prescriptions for Industry . . .

THE massive towers and pressure vessels of an oil refinery have their start as a "prescription in steel"—from the process engineers who are responsible for the design. From this point on, Dominion Bridge engineers and craftsmen take up the story—translating the designs into practical vessels which will stand up to the most rigid conditions.

If you would like to know something of the activities of Dominion Bridge in the highly specialized field of platework engineering, write for catalogue No. P-SN-100 to Box 280, Montreal, P.Q.

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Left: Imposing towers of Polymer Corporation's synthetic rubber plant at Sarnia, built by Dominion Bridge. One of these is 165′ 4″ high and is the largest ever built in Canada.

Below: Main unit of first fluid catalyst cracking plant in Canada, shown during erection. The four pressure vessels in this unit were fabricated by Dominion Bridge.

Process engineers; Canadian Kellogg Co., Ltd.

VAN JOHNSON *Picks* *Canada's* COVER GIRL

Van Johnson, the teen-agers' best loved movie star takes time out during the making of his latest picture, "Command Decision" to choose Eila Sahlstrom as Canada's Cover Girl.

It's a tradition with Canadian Home Journal that the September issue each year should discover and present a Cover Girl chosen from several hundred teen-agers in a cross-Canada roundup. This time we gave over the final judging to none other than Van Johnson, who, in his own warm-hearted words in our September issue, tells how he arrived at his final choice. In addition to lovely features, graceful figure, he looked for naturalness . . . breeding . . . character . . . poise . . . sense of humor. The girl who measured up to these exacting specifications was 18-year-old Eila Sahlstrom, fresh from her graduating year in Montreal Commercial High School, alert member of Eaton's Junior Council in that city, and a "born" model as you'll see from the cover of Canadian Home Journal for September.

CANADA'S BRIGHT YOUNG MODERNS SPEAK THEIR MINDS!

Whether you're one of the High Crowd yourself, or a parent, or a teacher, or just an interested bystander watching Canadian youth, you'll be fascinated by the Juniors' own contributions to our September issue. A refreshingly different forum of opinions — from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg.

- EDUCATION AND YOUR FUTURE. What sort of training does the Canadian teen-ager value most highly — for what sort of future?
- SOCIAL BEHAVIOR. If you think the youngsters of to-day are unmindful of their manners, you'll be agreeably surprised by their own analyses!
- THE KIND OF GIRL I LIKE — discussed by the boys. THE KIND OF BOY I LIKE — a spirited contribution from the girls.
- SPARE-TIME EARNINGS. Half-a-dozen ambitious high-schoolers discuss their favorite ways of earning money in free hours.

BACK-TO-SCHOOL FASHIONS!

selected and modelled by the Junior Councillors in various Canadian cities . . . a complete wardrobe for the 1948-49 season . . . pictured in a gay portfolio in our September issue, and now being dramatically presented in T. Eaton Co. stores across Canada.

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Canadian Home Journal

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This dominant newspaper advertisement has appeared in eighteen daily newspapers across Canada, covering the major markets throughout the country. This is the fifth consecutive year CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL, in co-operation with the T. Eaton stores, has merchandised the "September Cover Girl Issue" with newspaper advertising, window displays, counter displays, merchandising tie-ups and publicity.

In Berlin Law And Order Have The Brakes On

By CURT RIESS

A well-known foreign correspondent, whose latest book "Joseph Goebbels" was published last month, here reports on the kidnapping of West Berlin policemen by the Russians. At present Berlin has two police forces and each side of the occupation force is trying to make the police in its sector suitably "politically minded".

Berlin.

THE Potsdamer Platz, once the crossing of the principal traffic arteries of Berlin, the first place in Europe where traffic was technically regulated—first by a policeman, later by traffic lights—is surrounded by stretches of ruins today. But it still pulsates with turbulent life. It juts from the Russian sector into the British and U.S. sectors.

Before the currency reform it was the heart of the Black Market. Sometimes busy operators were taken by surprise and arrested. But it didn't always come off. They often broke loose and dashed across the road. On the other side of the street they were safe. For on the Potsdamer Platz the English, American, and Russian sectors meet. And according to a decree of the Kommandatura, a Berlin policeman can only make arrests in his own sector.

The Berlin police don't always succeed in remaining as neutral as they would like. The other day, when, at the request of the Russian Military Government, a couple of police officers were arresting Russian deserters in mufti, and taking them back to the Russians, they were immediately arrested themselves . . . on suspicion of kidnapping! A few days ago I was standing at the window of an office that looked out on a prison yard. The inmates were just taking their exercise, and two or three gloomy looking figures were strolling round with the police officer who had arrested them and brought them back the day before. He had been arrested with them at once. As this suspicion of kidnapping is quite common, plenty of police are run in nowadays in Berlin.

I asked Herr Markgraf, the Chief of Police, how often it happens that one of the occupation authorities arrest Berlin police. He couldn't answer a question like that, but according to reliable reports over a hundred police are in gaol at the present time.

Last week when German police of the Soviet sector invaded the city hall, after a lengthy blockade, they arrested 19 of the western sector's policemen.

Polizeiprasident Markgraf, a youngish, very good looking man, an ex-officer, was taken prisoner by the Russians at Stalingrad, went through one of the famous *Umschulung*, or change-of-job training courses, returned to Berlin in the summer of 1945, and after a small administrative post, was made the first Chief of Police of vanquished Berlin in May of 1946.

Extreme Handicaps

"The difficulties under which the Berlin police work are enormous," he said. "The general economic conditions, the destruction in the city in general, and of the police stations in particular, the lack of equipment of all kinds—from telephones to cars—and the lack of suitable men. We ought to have a police force of 12,000, and that is little enough, but at the present time we are about a thousand short of this figure. The reasons are that no former Nazi party members—not even de-Nazified ones—may be recruited, and, of course, that the police are badly paid. A police sergeant earns about 200 marks a month. And then, it isn't quite as safe as it looks; there have been 51 killed in the Berlin police since 1946—and then kidnappings!

"The greatest difficulty is, of course, that of the sector boundaries," said Markgraf. "Crime is not limited to any district of a city, nor to any particular city, nor to any particular country. The fight against crime can only be controlled internationally. Just imagine what the fact that our men are only competent within certain sets of streets means! If the offender manages to get outside that particular district, they have to get in touch with the competent police there. If an arrest is to be made, the competent police there must get the ratification of the occupation power concerned. Handicaps such as these favor both crime and criminals. It is a well known fact that crime always increases after a war, especially in a defeated country, more particularly still in a city in ruins. And it is precisely in these inconceivably difficult conditions that the police find themselves powerless."

An All-Round Shrug

"And if someone belonging to an occupying power himself commits a crime?" I asked him.

"Police headquarters meet with an all-round shrug. The German police have no right to arrest a foreigner, let alone threaten him with a revolver, or shoot at him. They may, at most, try the gentle art of persuasion. They can also inform the competent Military Police, but the culprit rarely obliges by waiting for them to arrive."

That means that a big percentage of criminals as a whole must automatically remain unpunished. It also means that any German criminal camouflaged in an occupation uniform has an excellent chance of escape. Inversely it may be argued that the escapee didn't really belong to any occupying force after all, but was merely a German in disguise.

The Chief of Police is of the opinion that reports of kidnapping are a bit exaggerated. Many alleged kidnappings have turned out to be harmless enough. Figures show that in 1926, and the following years, between 4,000 and 5,000 people a year were missing in Berlin. In 1947 there were only 2,526; in 1946, 2,448; and about 80 per cent of these persons turned up again.

But there is one snag about all this. People arrested or carried off by one of the occupation powers are not listed as missing on the police records. They are, as President Markgraf puts it, "of unknown residence." I asked what is done about these cases. "Oh, we make enquiries of the occupation authorities about every missing person. Sometimes we even get information."

Among those who have disappeared without a trace is Major Heinrich, Commander of the Security Police, an underground opponent of Hitler, who was arrested by the Russians in the autumn of 1945, and has never been heard of since. His successor was the well known Social-Democrat, Hans Kanig, who fled from the Kommandatur in dramatic circumstances a few weeks ago, being firmly convinced that the Russians meant to arrest him. He has since been on sick leave.

He Knows the Ropes

I visited him at his house in the American Sector which is continuously patrolled by Military Police. No risks are run here—every visitor must explain his presence. Kanig himself, a big, hefty white-haired fellow is considerably calmer than his entourage, and no longer appears to fear being kidnapped. In marked contrast to Markgraf, Kanig is an elderly man who was in the police in pre-Hitler days, and knows the ropes inside out. In his opinion the overwhelming majority of the men are anti-Communist, and the Russians could never rely on them. As, however, the Russians are determined to make the police politically minded, they have their agents everywhere, and every policeman is watched by police spies; the other occupying powers feel they must do something too to get a hold over the police—in their own sectors at least. There recently was a split. Things have really gone as far as two kinds of police in Berlin—a nasty position, in Kanig's opinion.

But in actual fact there have been two police in Berlin for a long time past. One in each sector. Police headquarters exist only in name. The real authority has passed from the Chief of Police to the so-called sector-assistants.

The plan for a new, west-oriented police was more or less evolved from this state of affairs about the beginning of the year, worked out in every detail by the British Colonel Stewart. Kanig is said to have assisted in the preparation of the plan.

But Markgraf, however, doesn't believe in the split. "No one who understands police matters can possibly want a division in two," he said. "In police affairs we can only work together—not against each other." He intimated his intention of resigning when he could no longer serve the people of Berlin. If he will regard the position as arising if its present rupture really becomes permanent however, he did not say.

Such are the Berlin police of today. Uniformed studies in impotence—a mere shadow of their former selves. For up to 15 years ago they rivalled Scotland Yard in reputation as the finest police force in the world.

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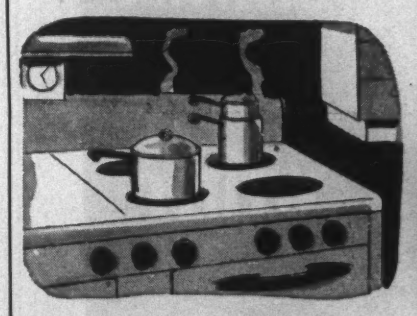
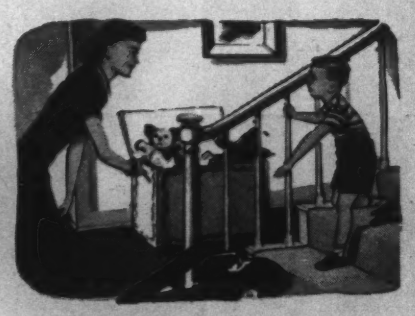
HOW SAFE ARE YOUR CHILDREN?

In the past 35 years, the death rate from disease among children 1 to 14 years of age has been reduced more than 80%. Today, *accidents*, in the home and out, are the leading cause of death in childhood. In addition, thousands of children are temporarily or permanently crippled by accidents each year.

Fortunately, many accidents can be prevented. Parents can do most to guard their children's health and happiness by removing possible causes of accidents, and by establishing common-sense rules of safety.



1. Burns cause most fatal home accidents. So it's wise for parents to turn the handles of pots on a stove so they can't be reached, to keep matches in a safe place, and to place a sturdy screen around a fireplace or unguarded heater.



2. Falls head the list of serious non-fatal accidents. Parents can help prevent falls by providing a storage place for toys, so that they won't be left on the stairs or the floor. Windows should be guarded, and halls well lighted.

3. Safety in the streets is extremely important. Children should learn to cross only at crossings, to obey traffic lights, to look both ways before stepping into the street, and to face traffic if they have to walk on a road.

4. Drowning accounts for many accidental deaths. That's why a grownup should be present whenever children are playing in or near the water. During the winter, parents should check ice conditions where children skate.

Parents can also be helpful in protecting their children by setting a good example and by showing them safe ways to work and play. If, in spite of all your precautions, your child seems to have more than his share of accidents, it may be wise to consult your doctor.

To learn more about protecting your child, send for Metropolitan's free booklet, "Help Your Child to Safety." Address your request to Booklet Dept., 98T, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

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MARITIMES LETTER

N.S. Miners Ask Wage Increases And Revamped Medical Scheme

By ERNEST BUCKLER

Bridgetown, N.S.

IT TAKES the finesse of a tight-rope walker to discuss a labor convention these days without having any comment other than unqualified sympathy with its methods and demands translated, automatically, into a symptom of Fascism. Nevertheless, the recent convention at Truro of U.M.W. District No. 26 (which speaks for 13,000 Maritimes miners, chiefly from Cape Breton) is of such predominant interest as to claim mention—however likely the danger that any word of objective criticism may be misconstrued, in some quarters, as vindictive bias.

This subcutaneous sensitivity on the part of local labor, though, is quite uncalled for. The demands of these miners, who will ask Dosco at expiry of their present contract on Jan. 31, 1949, for an hourly increase of 32 cents to raise the minimum daily wage to $10.20, time and a half for any hours worked beyond eight, double time for Sundays and statutory holidays, and straight time for statutory holidays not worked, may strike the average citizen as quite a mouthful. Particularly the man who found himself paying an additional $2.50 per ton for coal following settlement of the *last* strike, or the average farmer who starts work at six in the morning and is lucky to be done by ten at night. His average income in 1944, one of his best years, was, according to Clarence FitzRandolph, Secretary-Organizer of the N.S. Farmer's Association, exactly $807.

But that's not to say there is no appreciation of the peculiar factors which make demands of these miners less extravagant than they sound. You can't pick up the daily paper and notice with what sobering regularity accounts of those who have lost an arm, or a leg, or a life, bear the dateline, Sydney or Florence or New Waterford, without feeling that these are men whom you want no part of denying their just due. You can't try the little exercise in imagination, of thinking how you *yourself* would like to spend most of the daylight hours several miles out under the sea, without putting a pretty stiff valuation on what that would be worth. You can't read of the staggering prices which even the humblest staples of diet command in Glace Bay, without realizing that the cost of living there is something more than a perennially amusing topic of conversation.

The charge that a pension system, unmodified since 1924 when it was formulated in line with conditions then extant, is no longer adequate, seems valid. As do vigorous protests at the policy of refusing jobs in the mines to men over 40. But surely Vice-President Ling's apparent objection to physical examination of younger men as a pre-requisite to employment, on the grounds that it spurs their exodus to Upper Canada (or in the idiom of the convention, "the centres of concentrated capitalism") is odd, to say the least. The representation of this "lost legion" as such a Pied Piper's following that the Maritimes will soon be peopled by only the "old and indigent" seems extravagant too. If one balances it with the statement of W. M. Roberts, Regional Employment Officer of the National Employment Service. He says that "there are more people employed in the Maritimes today than possibly ever before"; that the Maritimes are gaining ground each year, in this respect; that the annual exodus of something like 3000 has been offset by the finding of local employment for 25,000 in the first six months of 1948; and that this slack is taken up chiefly, not by the addition of small industries, but by increased employment in the *basic* ones.

Hostile Government?

It was hard, at times, to decide whether you were listening to a miner's convention or a political rally of the C.C.F.—to whose policies officers of the U.M.W. are explicitly disciplined because, they say, they realize that any of their gains "could be nullified by a hostile government at the stroke of a pen". (There has never been anything *but* what they call a hostile government in this country, and yet they seem to have done pretty well.) They called for reimposition of price controls, and urged that if Dosco didn't undertake expansion of the local steel industry its entire operations should be taken over as a public utility. Comparisons, as an implement of logic, are fallible, I admit; but an interesting contrast is the case of 42 Estonian refugees who arrived in St. John recently from a country where *everything* is controlled and operated as a public utility, and were eager to exchange all that for only "a can of water" and a chance to work at anything, anywhere.

Mr. Russell Cunningham, C.C.F. Member of Parliament from Cape Breton, suggested that wage increases be tied to the cost of living—but that, mark you, no drop in pay of over five cents an hour should take place if living costs declined. That wage increases themselves were the vital factor in inflation spirals was hotly denied! Responsibility for the cost of living "rested squarely" on the shoulders of business and government. Just as did responsibility for the welfare of men over 40. Just as, curiously enough, responsibility for production rested not on the miner at all, but on management. It will be a happy day, no less for labor than for everyone else, when the truth leaks out that business and government are not single absorbent entities but just a lot of other guys, who shouldn't be expected to shoulder responsibility (for loss as well as for gain) without compensation; and that responsibility for *some* little things rests, if not "squarely", at least obliquely, on the shoulders of labor itself.

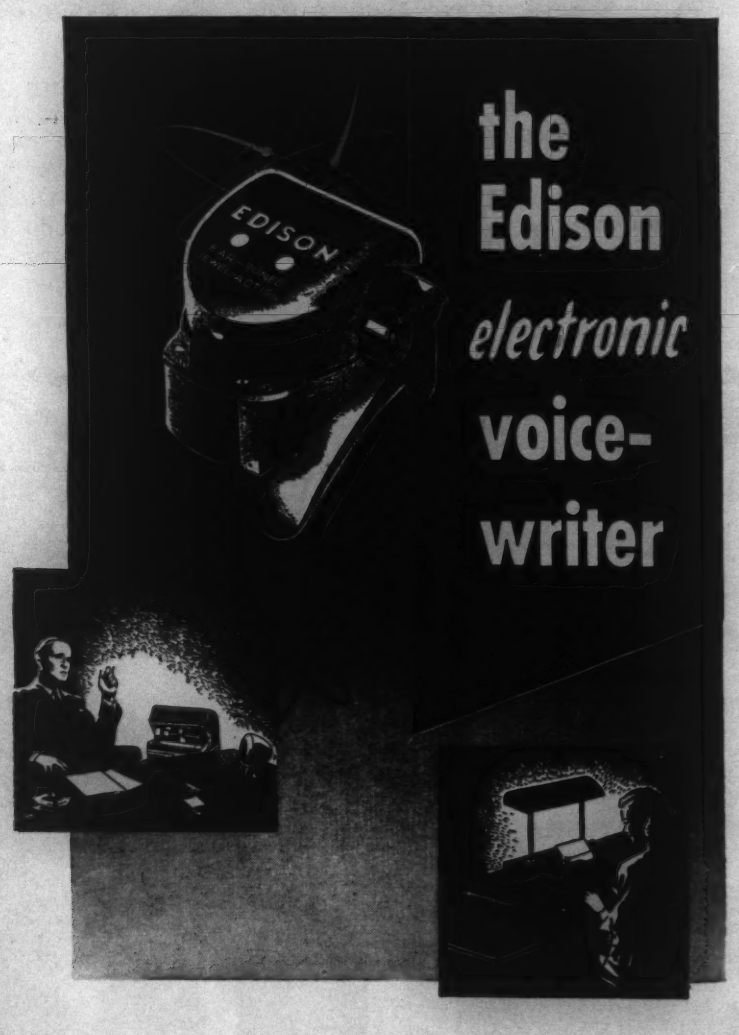
Irresponsibility

One prefers to think, just the same, that it was the discountably violent language of irresponsibility (like that of some election-eve politicians), rather than the verbatim correspondence of speech with conviction, which characterized some of the convention's most belligerent utterances. To take such pride in oneself as an object of "fear" and in one's relish for "joining battle", at least before the occasion for joining battle has actually arisen, doesn't make the most winsome self-advertisement.

And what is one to think, in a land where we should remind ourselves every day "with prayer and thanksgiving" that we are where we are, of an assertion that "The standard of living of the Canadian people is becoming lower than that of the Europeans"?

There may be some question also whether responsibility of spokesmen to the average miner they represented was at all times 100 per cent. The Cape Breton Medical Society *may* be a serious stumbling block in implementation of the proposal for a new medical scheme, but the miners themselves, in Glace Bay, sustained the proposal by a majority vote of only 100. Argument following a request for full information on negotiations preceding settlement of the last strike (which request, incidentally, seemed to get lost in the convenient labyrinth of discussion whether or not the motion was in order) brought forth a hint that "the rank and file have been travelling in confusion for the last two years." And the considerable rancor over maintenance of the Glace Bay Gazette (into which, as an organ of "education", $110,000 of the miners' money has already been poured) made itself so strongly felt even in administrative circles, that a motion to continue subsidy "as long as the Gazette is favorable to the Union"—does that remind you of anything?—was actually defeated.

Maybe the miners find that it's cheaper, at least, to think for themselves.



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D'ARCY HILL
OF LAKEFIELD, ONTARIO,

brings unconscious youngster to surface after diving three times

At his home in Lakefield, near Peterboro, Ontario, D'Arcy Hill had just started to remove his work clothes when a shrill cry, coming from the direction of the Otonabee River, pierced the air. Dashing 300 yards down the wooded path, he came to the sheer, cement-walled bank of the barge canal. At first he could see nothing . . . and then, suddenly, he noticed a few bubbles rising to the surface.

Immediately Hill dove into 17 feet of murky water. Swimming to the bottom of the canal he found a bicycle. A leaking air valve had caused the bubbles . . . and Hill was certain that the rider must be somewhere near. Coming to the surface for air, the rescuer made two more dives to the bottom. Despite the heavy undertow from a nearby power dam, he finally located the unconscious body of a 12-year-old boy and brought him to the surface. Eight feet of bare cement wall faced the rescuer . . . so he began the slow, difficult swim to the canal entrance. Luckily, help arrived within a few minutes . . . and soon the boy was in the hands of a doctor.

That young boy is alive and well today due to the bravery and cool efforts of D'Arcy Hill of Lakefield, Ont. We are proud to pay him tribute through the presentation of The Dow Award.

Seeing bubbles rising to the surface, 46-year-old D'Arcy Hill dove into 17 feet of dark, murky canal water.

The sheer, cement wall was impossible to climb . . . so Hill swam with the unconscious boy towards the canal entrance. Fortunately, others soon arrived and helped them out of the water.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation for outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. Winners are selected by the Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian newspapers.

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B. C. LETTER

Union Demand Of $1 Pay Rise Makes Gold Town Ghost Town

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

BRITISH COLUMBIA has more than its fair share of ghost towns, and to its long, sad list must now be added Premier and Stewart, just this side of Alaska in the Portland Canal. The two places changed from thriving districts to be deserted communities overnight.

The Sibbak-Premier Company exploits the gold mines which are among the oldest in the province, and claims to have lost $200,000 in its operations in 1947. It has been losing $15,000 a month this year, and was ready to continue in the red if it could reach a satisfactory wage agreement with its employees, who were well informed of existing conditions.

The men wanted a raise. They demanded an increase of $1 a day across the board, as from December 6 last. The company offered to pay the new rate as from July 1, but said it simply didn't have the $40,000 needed for retroactive pay. In a strike ballot the miners voted 124 to 22 to quit work, but the company beat them to the punch. They closed the mines two days before the deadline.

All machinery has been brought up from underground. The tunnels are closed and boarded up. The mess house and the bunk houses are padlocked. The stores have finished their closing-out sales. Only a handful of watchmen and miners remain; the others have drifted down the coast to join the other unemployed. Some of them had lived on the Portland Canal for a quarter of a century.

Stewart had a population of 320, and Premier 260. Of this, 250 were Sibbak-Premier employees, and the monthly payroll of $40,000 was the sole revenue of the little towns.

The International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers is said to have a preponderance of Communists in its memberships, and is led by Harvey Murphy, one of the outstanding Communists of the Pacific Coast. He approached Labor Minister Gordon Wismer with what amounted to a demand that a commission be appointed to examine the entire question of the million-dollar gold industry, but it was ruled that this was a federal and not a provincial matter. Mr. Wismer openly charged that Mr. Murphy was "more interested in playing politics than in finding a settlement of labor difficulties," and most capitalists and industrialists heartily agree with the sentiment.

There was a time when gold mining in the Portland Canal was highly profitable. About $55,000,000 has been taken out, far in excess of that taken from any other one mine. In recent years only two B.C. gold mines have been able to show profits and pay dividends, but wages and material costs continue to advance.

The extracted gold must be sold to the Dominion government at the fixed price of $35 an ounce, which is $3.50 below the wartime price established as a result of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. The Emergency Gold Assistance Act grants a subsidy of fifty per cent of mining costs above an $18-an-ounce cost for all output in excess of that of a base year, but operators say this bonus benefits the community rather than the stockholders. It helps to keep the company going in the hope of better times. Eight British Columbia concerns may get help under the Act this year.

The Sibbak-Premier Company recently spent fairly large amounts for machinery and improvements, and the men contend this indicates big profits are expected from future operations, and they should get their share of these. Mine officials retort they made these improvements in the forlorn hope of increasing production.

Fine Points of Cattle

Chief Narcisse Baptiste George, of the Inkameep Indian Reserve, near Oliver, is one native son who can teach some of the white ranchers the fine points of the cattle business. He is not much troubled with hired help difficulty. He raises his own.

Four sons and two daughters help him keep track of his 600 head of stock, including scores of purebreds. His wife and grand-daughters run the house and cook for the haying and round-up crews, all drawn from his family connections. When work is slack the young folks go out to rodeos and pick up a bit of easy money on bucking horses and bulldogging steers. None of them are champions, but they're all pretty good. They should be; the family has been in the cattle business for nearly 100 years.

Chief George brought a carload of prime stuff to Vancouver recently, and got around $5,000 for the lot. He took time off to visit the Hastings Park race track to see if any of the jockeys were any better than he was forty years ago, when he was one of British Columbia's best riders.

Cats' Bed And Board

Two black cats made headlines on the west coast. One died, and his owner's landlord sought an eviction order because a feline replacement had been brought into the home, contrary to the terms of the lease which provided he "should not harbor animals," excepting the pet he owned at the time. Judge Sargent dismissed the case, holding that the law took no notice of trifles, and one cat had as much right to bed and board as another cat.

The second black cat, Zero, of Zeballos, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, is an aesthete extremist. He purrs lovingly when his mistress, Mrs. Eunice West, brings flowers into the house, picks blooms out of the vase and carries them around, and sits for hours sniffing the sweet-smelling blooms in the garden.

Butter And Egg Men

The North Okanagan Creamery Association has quit shipping butter to the Nicola and Cariboo districts, after having held these markets for a quarter of a century. There simply isn't enough butter being produced to do more than supply the Okanagan, which naturally has the preference.

Efforts to get supplies from the Kamloops area have failed. The local supply in the Cariboo has always been far below demand, and the merchants of Clinton, Williams Lake, Soda Creek, 150-Mile House, and Quesnel are all hoping margarine will soon be available, but are not unduly optimistic. The average range cow is not worth milking.

Egg production in the Fraser Valley has shown a drop of nearly fifty per cent, largely as the result of the disastrous Fraser Valley floods. Baby chicks show a decrease of 800,000 as compared with the 1947 figures.

Corelli Repeat

Marie Corelli, the prolific English novelist, who died some years ago, has written a 190-page manuscript which bears the appropriate title "The Radiant Flame," and which is to appear in print as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made with a publisher yet to be found. It is in the fulsome, romantic style of her previous books, "The Mighty Atom," "Romance of Two Worlds," and "The Sorrows of Satan," which were best-sellers in their day, and are still to be found on some public library shelves where finances are rather on the slim side.

Miss Corelli has been using as amanuensis Mrs. Blanche A. Draper, a Vancouver spiritualist of some note, who has received dictation for the past five months, and who did not know what she was writing until the work was nearly finished. The handwriting is not at all like Mrs. Draper's, and some of the signatures of Marie Corelli are said to be identical with those of the novelist.

Without revealing the plot in detail, it may be said that it is chiefly concerned with the psychic adventures of one Raymond, who projects his astral body from Egypt to Vancouver, and talks much as did the heroes of Miss Corelli's earlier novels.

Mrs. Draper, who lectures on spiritualism, among other things, has received many distinguished shades in her little black parlor. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has been there, and so has Dr. T. Glen Hamilton, a noted psychic researcher of his day. The reasons for their visits have not been revealed.

Queen Victoria also condescended to make a call, but evidently she was not amused, for she didn't come back. That left the coast clear for some of the minor prophets of the Old Testament, and an Egyptian named Rab Shakeh, whose voice is loud and strong, and who was well acquainted with Mrs. Draper in previous incarnations.

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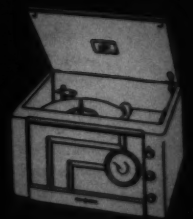

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U.K.'s New Army Program

(*Continued from Page* 18)

from the independent State of Nepal still desire to serve the British Raj is a heartening thought and more than sufficient volunteers are forthcoming to man their British-officered Division now stationed in Malaya. The East and West African Colonies are also a potential source of strength for the armed forces and can be tapped, as and when necessary, to supply units comparable to those they produced during the late war.

Within the Regular Army there are two main sources of concern relating to the conditions of service. They are, firstly as ever, the frugality of the pay as compared to civilian standards and, secondly, the shortage of married quarters, accentuated in the United Kingdom by the housing shortage and high rents. They have both been the subject of considerable correspondence in the papers of recent months. Mr. Arthur Bryant has taken up the matter in the columns of the *Sunday Times* in which he pointed out that the people of Britain obtain the services of their soldiers far more cheaply than before the war. It is to be hoped that the government will do something to alleviate these two hardships which go hand-in-hand and are tending to keep out of the service the very men who should be attracted to it and retained in it at all costs. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is no doubt influenced by the appeal to freeze wages but there appears to be a strong case here for tempering this edict and so reducing the soldier's personal problems that he can become a more efficient servant of the Crown.

A full-scale test of Britain's air defences has recently been carried out. Known as "Operation Dagger" and taking place over the South and Midlands, it was the largest air exercise since the war. All home Royal Air Force Operational Commands took part as well as the three wings of American Superfortresses now in England, and the anti-aircraft component of the Army. Many valuable lessons were learnt as far as finding out what can be done with the existing equipment and organization in combating hostile raids of varying intensities.

On present form, it certainly appears that peace belongs only to those who are strong enough to be in a position to fight to maintain it. It is indeed a sorry comment on the world's progress but it seems one of the cardinal lessons of the present generation. Having been twice caught unprepared for war, it would indeed be a sin amounting to culpable negligence and a tragedy beyond comprehension if the British Commonwealth, a third time within a short forty years, is unable to resist an aggressor nation with its full powers at the outbreak of yet another World War.

SCIENCE FRONT

Spring Floods, Western Drought Are Linked to "Polar Rhythm"

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

SUMMER began, in an astronomical sense, at 8.11 a.m. June 21. This marked the completion of the sun's journey northward, giving us our longest day—almost exactly fifteen hours between sunrise at 5.31 a.m. and sunset at 8.31 p.m. Twilight at each end of the day lasted two hours, so we had nineteen hours of daylight.

Astronomical summer can be predicted with split-second accuracy. Summer weather, however, is another matter. The summer months are the vacation period when people look forward to balmy days with plenty of sunshine to permit enjoyment of outdoor activities. They want to know whether two particular weeks are going to be warm and sunshiny, or whether they should pick two other weeks. To that problem weather bureaus can give no helpful answer.

Unusual weather conditions — hot waves, cold waves, excessive rain, or drought—are caused by injections of tropical or polar conditions into our temperate-zone atmosphere. Their causes are unknown, but meteorologists are beginning to get a line on both polar and equatorial rhythms.

The floods in the Northeast and the excessively dry periods in the Middle West are directly associated with the polar rhythm. For months, high-pressure areas, which are chunks of polar atmosphere drifting southward, usually with an active eastward movement, have been showing an inclination to sit down over the mid-continental region.

Lazy "Highs"

Moisture bearing low-pressure areas coming eastward from the Pacific have been blocked by the lazy "highs." In many cases the lows stood still for days and poured their moisture into the watershed of the Fraser and Columbia rivers. A similar situation on the Atlantic Coast caused a low to be bumped back from an ocean "high" in most erratic fashion, giving us the famous Christmas snowstorm.

High-altitude observations being carried on by the Weather Bureau are bringing to light surprising, freakish actions on the part of "highs," which were believed to be just great inert masses of cold, clear air.

Such a high-pressure air mass can eject a narrow high-velocity jet of air half-way across the continent, as if the "high" were a tank of gas under heavy pressure that had sprung a leak. Meteorologists analyzing this phenomenon in recent papers in *The Journal of Meteorology* find that such air jets are projected with a speed between 200 and 300 miles an hour, have a width up to 200 miles and extend hundreds of miles in the upper air. The phenomenon acts like a rocket in reverse. It projects the stream toward the east, the direction in which it would normally move.

It is freaks such as this that produce variations in what would otherwise be nice, smooth, predictable, seasonable weather. Dr. Charles G. Abbott, secretary emeritus of the Smithsonian Institute, reported recently that in a study of forty-six West Indian hurricanes he found that the day of their formation coincided with a low point in the sun's radiation which began ten days earlier.

Dr. Abbot has found many cycles in the sun's radiation and has used them to make weather predictions long in advance—years, in some cases — with an amazing degree of accuracy. Using his twenty-seven-day and his more recently discovered 6.6456-day cycle, he has been able to predict Washington weather a year in advance with great success.

NewYork temperature records for the last year and a half were analyzed by the writer to ascertain if the 6.6456-day cycle would be of use in vacation planning, but variations likely to occur indicate it is useless for day-by-day predictions.

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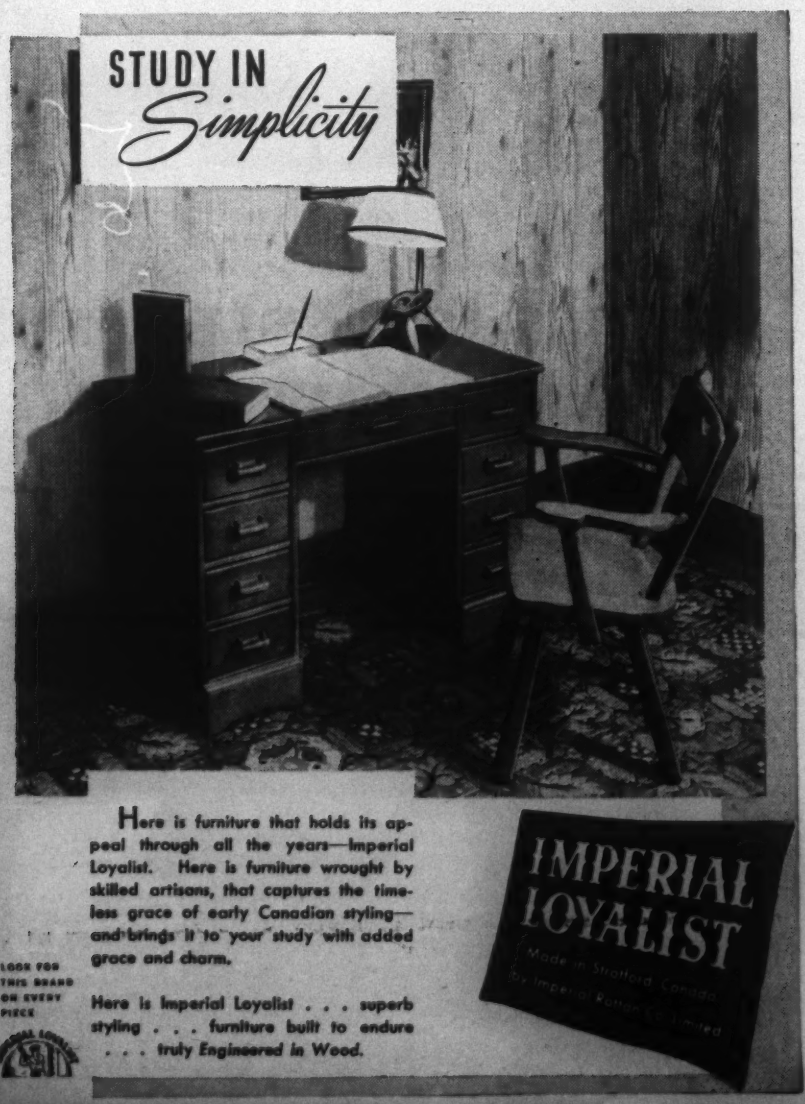
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RECORD REVIEW

Concerto for Left Hand

By JOHN L. WATSON

TO MAURICE RAVEL, who was anything but a conventional man, the idea of writing a Piano Concerto for the Left Hand Alone to assist a war-mutilated colleague to continue his career as a concert pianist must have seemed the most natural thing in the world. However, since the supply of one-armed pianists is small and the number of two-armed ones who are willing to bother with such a work is equally small, the Concerto is seldom heard. One of its few staunch supporters is Robert Casadesus who has played this charmingly erratic composition before Toronto audiences and who has recently recorded it for Columbia (J102) with the Philadelphia Orchestra, under Ormandy.

The Concerto is rhapsodic in character, and decidedly informal in construction, moving gently from mood to mood, from romantic lyricism to jazz-inspired satire. The jazz themes, which Ravel picked up during his stay in America, are hardly appropriate in spite of the fact that the composer spiced them liberally with wit.

M. Casadesus' performance is a stunning one, especially in the opening cadenza and in the immensely difficult finale, and the orchestra is first-rate. The correct balance between orchestra and piano is carefully maintained and the recording is clear and firm, though it cannot quite cope with the opening bars of the composition which are perched on the very lowest extreme of the orchestral compass. Once the entry of oboe and upper strings is accomplished the recording brightens and the first climax is beautifully handled.

•

The selections from Peter Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker Suite" are just about as well known and as widely acclaimed as any piece of "classical" music in existence. It was natural, therefore, to suppose that the public at large would eventually be introduced to some of the excerpts from the original ballet not included in the popular suite. Five of these have been assembled and recorded by Arthur Fiedler and the Boston "Pops" Orchestra under the title of "The Nutcracker", Suite No. 2 (Victor DM 1164). The new suite is not nearly as tuneful as the old one but it is refreshing because of its unfamiliarity. Frequently grandiose—and not infrequently commonplace and heavy-footed—it is what the professional publicist, with magnificent appropriateness, called "the same kind of Tschaikowsky sockeroo merchandise".

The selections include "Winter Scene", "Waltz of the Snowflakes", "Divertissement de Chocolat", "Pas de Deux" and the inevitable "Valse Finale". The performance by Mr. Fiedler and his "Pops" is wonderfully lively and the recording is clear, brilliant and luminous in quality.

Another Pons Recital

The latest of many recorded recitals by Lily Pons is entitled "Lily Pons in Operatic Arias" (Columbia D 213) and contains selections from Rossini, Rimsky-Korsakov, Grétry and Offenbach. Miss Pons' coloratura voice is still a remarkable instrument and very cleverly handled but this time it sounds a little more forced and a little more brittle than usual, as if the good lady were trying a bit too hard. Her performance of "Una voce poco fa" is less musical, though rather more sensational, than that of Jenny Tourel in the recently issued Columbia album of Rossini arias. The most interesting work—and, I think, the best performed,—is "La Fauvette avec ses petits" from the opera "Zémire et Azor." The orchestra, conducted by André Kostelanetz, provides adequate accompaniments and the recording is generally good.

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No musical organization has been more widely publicized across the line in recent months than the First Piano Quartet. It is natural, perhaps, that a people much addicted to quantitative analysis should automatically assume that four pianos must necessarily be four times as pleasant to listen to as one piano. Actually, apart from adding to the volume of sound, four pianos can do little that one—or, at the most, two—pianos cannot do better. The First Piano Quartet is quite sensational in its technical brilliance and decidedly flashy in its arrangements but there is precious little subtlety of tone or interpretation or phrasing in its performance. While this is a serious fault where serious music is concerned, it is not so serious in the light-hearted music of Ernesto Lecuona, whom the Quartet have chosen for a first album (Victor CO 41).

The music is gay and attractive and full of catchy rhythmical devices in the conventional South American manner. The piano tone is brilliant, though lacking in sonority, and the recording is inclined to be noisy.

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I should not like to offend anyone's sensibilities by suggesting that the songs of Stephen Foster are not quite on the same plane as those of, say, Schubert or Hugo Wolf; nor would I dare to express the opinion that Mr. Nelson Eddy is a less expert singer than Mr. Pinza or Mr. Kipnis. Suffice to say that in the new Columbia album (D 212) of Stephen Foster songs, sung by Nelson Eddy, neither the composer nor the artist appears at his best. This is as careless a job of work as "Nels" has ever done; he appears to be more interested in wringing every last drop of sentiment from the lyrics than in doing justice to the music. There are seventeen songs altogether, some of which have the virtue of being fairly infrequently heard. The recording is only fair.

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The music of Aram Khatchaturian's "Gayne" Suite is now too well known to warrant comment. Originally introduced by Efrem Kurtz and the Philharmonic, it is now available in a new recording by the Chicago Symphony, under Rodzinski (Victor DM 1212). It is so often the case that first hearings are favorite hearings that I am wary of expressing my preference for the Kurtz recording, positive though it is. It seems to me that Rodzinski's tempi are faulty; he plays the notorious "Sabre Dance" too fast and the other parts too slowly. The performance is full of sloppy phrasing and wobbly orchestral balance.

Incidentally, on side three, instead of the Khatchaturian "Lullaby" advertised on the label, there is a fragment of a string quartet, admirably played by some mysterious chamber group and at least ten times as interesting as "Gayne".

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Worthwhile singles include a spirited performance of the Overture to "The Bartered Bride", by the Chicago Orchestra, under Defauw (Victor 12-0018) and two excerpts from Opus 17 of Smetana's Bohemian colleague, Joseph Suk (Victor 11-9840).

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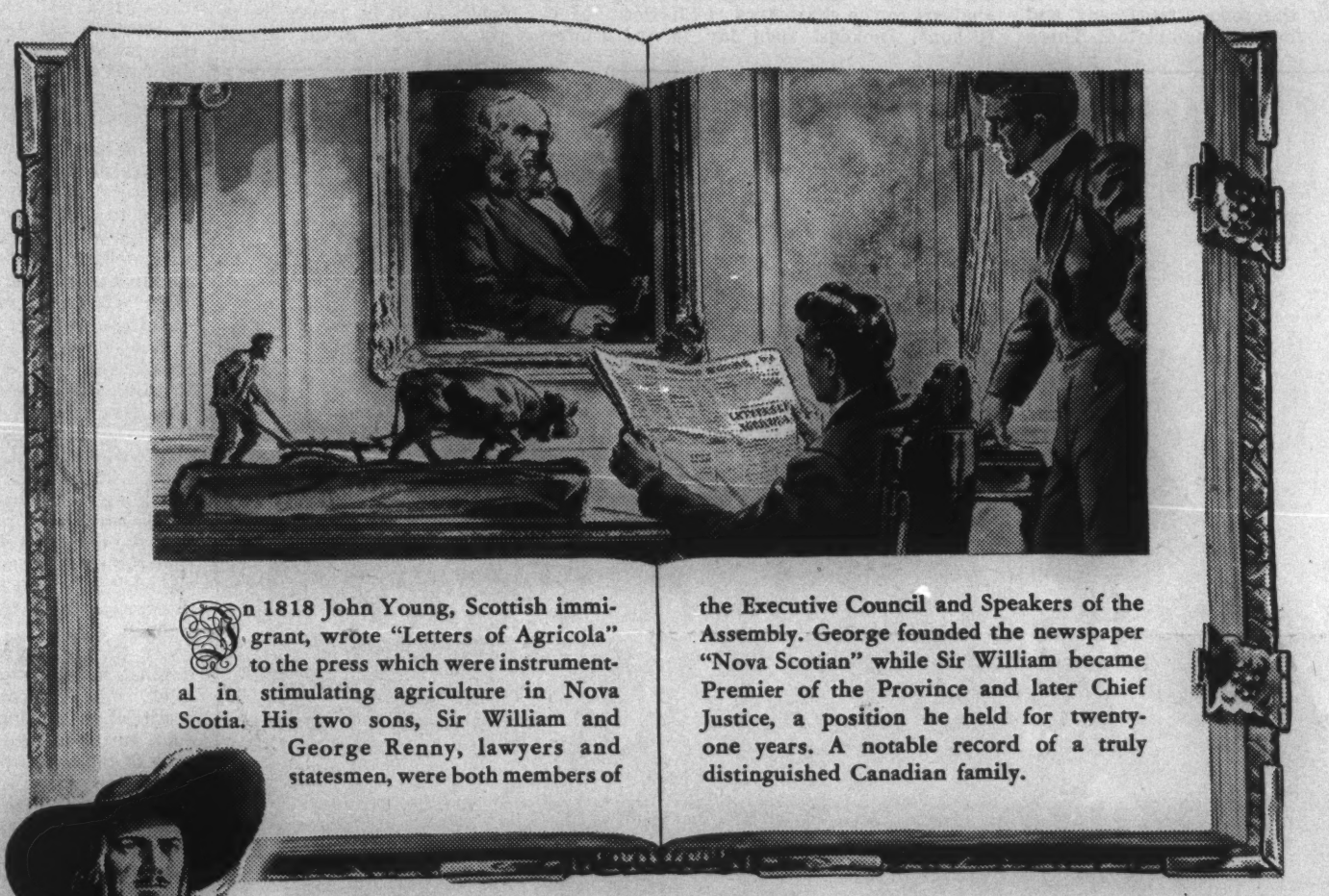

In 1818 John Young, Scottish immigrant, wrote "Letters of Agricola" to the press which were instrumental in stimulating agriculture in Nova Scotia. His two sons, Sir William and George Renny, lawyers and statesmen, were both members of the Executive Council and Speakers of the Assembly. George founded the newspaper "Nova Scotian" while Sir William became Premier of the Province and later Chief Justice, a position he held for twenty-one years. A notable record of a truly distinguished Canadian family.

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FILM PARADE

Hard To Go Wrong With Dickens On The Moving Picture Screen

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IF THERE was any diversity of opinion among the guest speakers at the opening of Mr. Rank's new Odeon Toronto Theatre, it was only on the question of superlatives. Some said it was the finest theatre in the Dominion, some thought it was the finest in the British Empire, and some went all the way and said it was the finest theatre in the world. Well, it's a fine theatre, no doubt about that, exorbitant in size and so disciplined in treatment and décor that it has a look of dedication.

It opened handsomely with "Oliver Twist", made by David Lean who gave us "Great Expectations". Like its predecessor, "Oliver Twist" is as faithful as it is cinematically possible to be to the mood, treatment and period of the Dickens original. There have been a number of plot-adjustments and on the whole the adapters have done a good job in straightening out the devious and explosive story-line inevitable in the work of an author who wrote as Dickens did for serialization. It is less fortunate that most of the Dickens humanity and sentiment has been sacrificed as well. Movie-goers who know their child-psychology will find it hard to believe that a boy exposed from birth to unintermittent brutality should still emerge as the small angel of innocence, fortitude and sweetness portrayed by young John Howard Davies.

There is no point, however, in trying to apply modern psychological analysis to the characters of Charles Dickens. Dickens' field lay in the dramatic exploitation of human behavior rather than in any consistent revelation of it; and this puts him on the best possible terms with the screen, and is one of the reasons his novels film so extraordinarily well. The Dickens tendency to divide humanity into the good, the bad and the grotesque may have weakened his literary reputation, but it is a positive strength on the screen where action always takes precedence over analysis and characterization is pushed to the last limit of extravagance. He could hardly fail to be a success when even his acknowledged weakness turns into enrichment in the film translation.

An Ace Screen Writer

What makes him a consummate screen writer, of course, is that he was a wonderful story-teller, endlessly resourceful and inventive. The proof is that one can sit, painfully but completely absorbed, through a picture whose chief elements are greed, brutality, vice and human wretchedness. The trick which modern screen writers try to work by every device in their power is to interest you so vividly in the fate of their characters that their unreality no longer matters. Dickens carried this a step further. His trick was to persuade you into an exuberantly fanciful world where even the unlikeliest character became real.

Like "Great Expectations", "Oliver Twist" is as faithful a version of the original as research, application and film-intelligence can make it. The nineteenth century world of London slums, workhouses, gin palaces and thieves' hideouts has been brilliantly re-created and the camera has accomplished wonders with material that could hardly be more repellent visually.

Working further on the principle that nothing is too good for Dickens, David Lean has assembled the finest cast of actors he could lay hands on. These include Alec Guinness as Fagin, Robert Newton as Bill Sykes, Francis Sullivan as the egregious Bumble, and, as Oliver himself, ten-year-old John Howard Davies, who has, fortunately perhaps, never acted in a picture before and couldn't be more touching and seraphic. The only character I found disappointing was the Artful Dodger, who looked like a normal teen-ager, with little to suggest the loquacity, toughness and spryness of the original Dodger.

Cinematic Puppy Love

If screen writers were able to divert some of the resourcefulness they use in dodging the Johnston office to their actual screen writing, pictures would probably be more fun to watch. In "The Emperor Waltz", for instance, Charles Brackett and Billy Wilder hit on the idea of describing an illicit love affair between a fox terrier and a poodle, owned respectively by a salesman (Bing Crosby) and the Countess Stolzenberg-Stolzenberg (Joan Fontaine). Here the relationships between the dogs and the humans are slyly paralleled, with the terrier and the poodle providing all the improprieties denied to the salesman and the countess. It is a highly ingenious device for circumventing censorship but as a comedy-idea it is a little insubstantial to carry a full-length film.

Bing Crosby adds just enough levity to his easygoing style to distinguish his comedy from his clerical roles. Joan Fontaine, looking very beautiful in a wonderful dip pompadour, turns out to be a good comedienne of the type whose sense of comedy seems to have no relationship to a sense of humor.

SWIFT REVIEW

A FOREIGN AFFAIR. A fairly entertaining comedy set against the actual ruins of Berlin, which is no place for comedy. With Jean Arthur, John Lund.

THAT LADY IN ERMINE. Ernst Lubitsch's last film, starring Betty Grable as a Graustarkian lady in ermine. The predominating influence is Grable rather than Lubitsch.

EASTER PARADE. High budget technicolor musical, with Fred Astaire to keep it nimble and the Irving Berlin music to give it charm. Judy Garland and Ann Miller are also involved.

MR. PEABODY AND THE MERMAID. All about a Bostonian who caught a mermaid by the tail and didn't know what to do with her. Neither apparently did the author, Nunnally Johnston. With William Powell, Ann Blythe.

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FILM CONGRESS

THE second congress of the International Scientific Film Association will be held in London from October 4 to October 11. The Association was constituted last year in Paris by delegates from 22 countries who had accepted the joint invitation to the inaugural congress from the Scientific Film Associations of Britain and France. The congress will open with a formal reception to the delegates on October 4 and the following three days will be devoted to business meetings of the International Scientific Film Association. On October 8, 9 and 10 there will be a Festival of Scientific Films when it is hoped to show many contributions from all the participating countries. The congress will close with a general assembly of the delegates on October 11.

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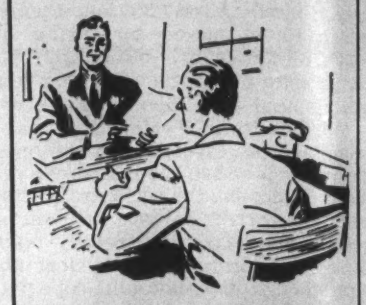

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BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

DECORATIONS

Canada Prepares to Award Her Medals

By HELEN WILLMOT

THE proud display of war medals was, until the last war, generally considered to be a masculine prerogative. Now, however, there are some 45,619 women among the approximately 1,086,771 veterans of World War II who are due to receive their share of the 3,000,000 medals the Royal Canadian Mint at Ottawa are presently producing.

In recognition of the part played by Canadian women in the war, the women's services are represented side by side with the men's on the first distinctively Canadian military medal to be produced. Canadian women are not only eligible to receive this Canadian Volunteer Service Medal but various other British medals which Canada for the first time is manufacturing herself.

Few Canadian women, not to speak of men, probably realize just what they are getting and why. Nor is the public likely to know what is represented by a chestful of medals or "fruit salad" display of colorful ribbons, whether they be worn by male or female.

After the first Great and South Africa Wars, Canadians received the same medals Britishers did and from the same source. Comparatively few Canadian women served in these wars. Veterans of the Fenian Raids and of the North West Rebellion received medals from the Canadian government, it is true, but these medals were few in number and the recipients did not include women.

This time, every Canadian man and woman volunteer in the last war will receive something distinctively Canadian, familiarly known to most of them as the "Mackenzie King" or the "Spam" rather than the "Canadian Volunteer Service Medal."

The C.V.S.M. is the first of the large assortment of medals being produced at the Royal Canadian Mint at Ottawa. Each must be individually struck and is a flawless example of workmanship. Some $2,500,000 is to be spent by Canada for these and other medals being turned out at a minimum rate of 2,000 a day. The large numbers required mean that work will continue for about two more years. In the meantime the stock is being stored at the Department of Veterans' Affairs and servicemen and women will have to wait distribution until the project is completed.

Designed by Major Charles Comfort, the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal is a circular silver disc showing a soldier, a sailor, a pilot, members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service and the Royal Canadian Air Force, Women's Division, and a nursing sister in marching order. On the other side is the Canadian coat of arms. It will go to some 999,450 Canadian volunteer veterans who completed 18 months' service, approximately 37,500 of whom will be women.

The familiar C.V.S.M. ribbon consists of five stripes—the outer two being green with two stripes of scarlet on either side of the royal blue centre. The owner may attach a miniature maple leaf to the ribbon after two months' service outside of Canada.

Canada-Made

At the suggestion of the Canadian government, Canada has undertaken the manufacture and cost of all the British medals for Canadian recipients, except those individually awarded. Of these the 1939-1945 War Medal will go to almost all the 45,619 Canadian women veterans. This was one of the new medals created by the King during World War II for 28 days' service operational or non-operational. The 350 Canadian women mentioned in despatches will wear a bronze oak leaf attached to the red, white and blue ribbon of this medal.

Eight British Campaign stars are to be produced in Canada, the 1939-1945 star, Atlantic star, Aircrew Europe star, Africa star, Pacific star, Italy star, and France and Germany star. These stars are to be worn in the above order, after existing campaign medals and before the C.V.S.M. The King himself is said to have designed all the ribbons for these stars. Canadian servicemen and women, as well as accredited war correspondents and first aid workers, all qualify for these. Figures are not available of the number of women to receive these stars but feminine distribution will be mostly limited to the 1939-1945, Italy, France and Germany stars.

The campaign stars are all identical in size and shape and are cast in bronze. The 1939-1945 star has a dark blue, red and light blue ribbon in three vertical stripes. The dark blue is intended to mark the services of the navy and merchant marine, the red stripe that of the armies, and the light blue stripe that of the air forces. To qualify, army, air force and navy personnel must have six months in an operational command.

The ribbon of the Italy star is in the Italian colors, green, white and red. There are five vertical stripes of equal width, one in red on either side and one in green at the centre, the two intervening stripes being in white. The qualification for this and the France-Germany star is entry into the appropriate theatre of operations while on the strength of a unit in that theatre.

The France-Germany star's ribbon is the red, white and blue of the Union Jack, these colors also being a symbol of France and the Netherlands. There are five vertical stripes of equal width in blue at either edge and one in red at the centre, the two intervening stripes being in white.

About 7,000,000 people will receive the British Defence Medal which Churchill said is "intended to recognize service of forces from the Dominions who stood by us in time of grievous need." Of these the Royal Canadian Mint is to produce 342,000 for the Canadian servicemen and women eligible. Its ribbon has green edges and a flame-colored centre, "symbols of enemy attacks on our green and pleasant land," with two black stripes representing the blackout.

The Memorial Cross, given to mothers and widows of servicemen and merchant marine casualties is strictly Canadian. It is a silver cross suspended by a purple ribbon, with a crown at the end of the upright and maple leaves at the foot and end of either arm. In the centre within a wreath of laurel there is the royal cipher, "G.R.I." It is engraved with the number, rank and name of the serviceman commemorated.

Formal Investitures

The only individual award which Canada originated during the last war was the Canada medal. Although six have been struck at the Canadian Mint, none has yet been officially awarded. It was created by Prime Minister King in 1943 to show recognition of meritorious service above and beyond faithful performance of their duties by citizens of Canada, and for presentation to citizens of other countries whom Canada wished to honor. The recipient is entitled to add the letters C.M. after his name if he is English-speaking and M.du C. if he is French-speaking. Its ribbon carries three stripes of equal width of red, white and blue and is to be worn after war medals and immediately before the British Empire Medal.

Although Canada has not been generous in awarding medals of her own, our veterans, both men and women, are eligible for all the British medals given in wartime. Many Canadian servicemen and a few women have won foreign awards from our allies as well.

Servicewomen, theoretically, are eligible for the gallantry awards, including the Victoria Cross. Since we have not the acquired Russian equanimity about having our women fight in the front lines, in practice, individual awards were mostly given to Canadian women for "meritorious service above and beyond duty."

Civilians, as well as servicemen and women, are eligible for the various classes of the Order of the British Empire. Such honors are awarded in peacetime as well but Canada has only participated during wars. In England, the highest Orders are presented personally by the King and many Canadians have thus been honored. In Canada they are all presented at formal investitures and there is just a small percentage yet to be given.

Nine Canadian servicewomen have won the highest award, the O.B.E. Of these, three were members of the W.R.C.N.S., four of the C.W.A.C., one a nursing sister and one a female doctor. Of the lower classes of the Order, 40 Canadian servicewomen won M.B.E.'s and 89 won B.E.M.'s. The Orders of the British Empire were established in 1917 for service of a noncombatant character to the Empire, at home, in the Dominions, India and the Colonies. The recipients may use the various initials after their names.

Among the most bemedalled Canadian women veterans are the nursing sisters. First because their duties took them into operational theatres and because, as well as being eligible for all the other medals, they have their own exclusive decoration.

The Royal Red Cross was instituted by Queen Victoria and is the first example of a British Military Order solely for women. It is a very highly merited decoration and the awards first class (R.R.C.) may not exceed two per cent of the total establishment of nurses; and those of the sec-

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ond class, or Associates, (A.R.R.C.'s) five per cent. Recipients of both orders are entitled to use the letters after their names. There were 63 R.R.C.'s and 170 A.R.R.C.'s awarded to Canadian nursing sisters. Five nursing sisters won Czechoslovakian awards and one a Greek award.

The earliest form of medal known to commemorate war service was a gold button given to Jonathan, a Jewish priest, by Alexander in the third century, B.C. The first recorded war medal to a Britisher was received by John Kendal, a prior of the English Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, for relieving Rhodes. In 1588 Queen Elizabeth was the first sovereign to give medals for service to the crown by issuing special emblems for the victory over the Armada. In 1650 the first English campaign medal was struck, issued by the Commonwealth to commemorate Dunbar. Ribbons to replace these medals first began to be worn during the last century.

Today orders, decorations and medals may be worn with uniforms on ceremonial parades and under certain regulations miniature decorations are worn with evening dress on special occasions when decorations are called for. Miniatures must be privately purchased by the individuals. Women, as well as men, are supposed to wear them on the left breast although just where on some of the new, low décolletages is a problem with which the armed services have not coped.

Although medals of deceased officers and men are usually given to the nearest relatives, it is intended that only the original recipient should wear them. It is a punishable offence for servicemen or women to sell or otherwise dispose of their medals.

VIGNETTE

Speed the Olympic Flame

By MONA BARRY

England.

AN ALARM clock buzzed, and was instantly fallen upon. I sprang lightly out of bed for the first time within living memory, and darted to the window, for the Olympic Flame was about to pass through our village on its way from Dover. The trees were not stirring in the heat, the far hills were misty, and the country road slept. Suddenly, with a steady clop clop, a woman in a cotton dress ran by, winding up her long hair into a bun as she went. Two little boys on bicycles sailed after her, whistling. I withdrew hastily and rushed along the passage. Robert, an expert alarm stopper, was sitting on the edge of his bed, in a red shirt and grey flannel trousers, putting on his shoes.

"Must call George," he mumbled, brushing by me and falling downstairs. The gravel crunched and George, a bachelor neighbor, burst in at the front gate — properly dressed, but rather blue about the chin. "Come on!" he cried, colliding with Robert in the drive, and they set off purposefully down the road beside three car-loads of determined faces and a milk cart. It was five thirty a.m.

Splashing rapidly I soon gave up the bathroom to Henry and his three year old daughter, and went on dressing at my window so as not to miss anything. A steady stream of traffic was now passing, made up of cars, cycles, motor cycles, bath chairs, perambulators and feet. Mothers and babies peered tensely from side-cars, and three small children rode slowly past on the roof of a Daimler. On the path entire families were seething by at the double, elbows out—father callously leading.

It was like the exit of the rat population in the "Pied Piper," or a Thurber picture called "When the Dam Burst". I waved chattily to a fleeing schoolmaster, and remembered too late that I was still minus a dress. Snatching one, and cascading downstairs, I was just in time to see Henry abandoning the home with Priscilla—enthusiastic if unwashed—in a push chair.

"Think—think!" I said to myself as they disappeared, apparently jet propelled. "Don't lose your head—" and, placing three oranges and the front door key in a paper bag, I sped out of the gate, Mrs. Swiss Family Robinson to the life. Plunging into the human flotsam and jetsam I surged down to the cross roads, which were already outlined in faces. "The runner will come down the hill on the road from the sea, carrying the flaming torch!" I mused.

"Ow!" said someone sharply. "Look at that little Peke—right under your 'eels," and gazing downwards I was shocked to perceive the enormous eyes, short legs, and feathery tail of the family hound—too late to do anything about it. From across the road Henry was shouting, "Go down to the fountain, that's where they change torches." He started running down hill, and half the population of Southern England followed.

Thundering Herd

"Come on, Ping Pong—you *would* come," I panted, keeping along by the hedge, while motor cycles brushed my side hair, and Ping Pong's short legs bobbed gallantly among the thundering hoofs.

"What am I doing here?" I wondered breathlessly trotting along, jostled and passed by much older and uglier people. "I—who never proceeded at anything faster than a purposeful glide, or leave my bed before 8.30 a.m. without protest? How long can I keep it up? And what will happen when I can't? There has been nothing like this in my life since the Mother's Race in 1939, and you know what hap. . ."

"Here he comes!" shrieked someone, and without slackening pace we all turned our heads sharply to the left. First came a Policeman, pedalling away doggedly in front, and then there was our hero. Such a nice, clean, calm young man, in white shorts and T-shirt, not in the least flustered, he bounded gracefully up and down, holding aloft what looked like a tin birthday cake on a stick, with all the candles lighted. I suppose the Policeman was to see that he didn't nip into a Rolls-Royce round the corner and get out just before the change over. Up and down he bounced, with Ping Pong rocketting along beside him, and on we all pounded, smiling encouragingly. And then suddenly he was gone.

Only A Parent

Everyone checked—cars piled up—motor cycles overbalanced on to the path. The Fuel Overseer, dread figure, was seen to be only a parent after all, as he galloped by me calling to five little overseers in a car "Come on—don't ask why, but *come on!*" Heedless I passed our push chair, deserted in a hedge. "One more spurt," I thought, "and I shall be in the forefront of the scene. I shall stand beside the hero murmuring modestly 'Aw, it was nuth'n'. Probably I shall have my picture in the papers."

Could I make the effort? With a war whoop I elbowed past a woman I have never liked, who had come out in a house coat and was regretting it, and was just coming up the straight with the baker's boy when, glancing down, I found that I had lost Ping Pong. Glaring back beyond the beetroot faces and starting eyes of those behind me I could just see her—standing stock still at the top of the hill. Deafened, hustled, trodden upon, bewildered but uncowed she stood, a puzzled but steadfast figure, loyally waiting for the only pair of cantering legs she knew and loved to come and rescue her.

I breasted my way back, and placing her with resigned affection in the discarded push chair we brought up the rear of the procession. We were in time to see the thin blue column of smoke behind the crowd which meant that either the Olympic torch was changing hands triumphantly, to the glory of international sport and ideals, and the satisfaction of a cross section of the British public, or that the pedalling Policeman had burst into flame.

On the way home we met a lot of interesting people, but nobody talked much. Mr. Tasker was in a plum dressing gown and pink pyjamas, and Mrs. Porchester was almost unrecognizable. Everyone said angrily that they hadn't thought anyone else would be there. As we passed our Daily's cottage she was leaning out of the window clutching her nightgown together at the neck. I didn't know they wore that kind any more.

Personally I regret nothing. Priscilla, who witnessed the ceremony from her father's shoulders, will have something to tell her grandchildren. Ping Pong has been given a biscuit for being the bravest dog in the world, and the only Peke to have run unfettered with the Olympic Flame, and I have taken part in an affair of international importance, and have also seen Mr. Tasker's pyjamas.

"After all," I thought, as I replaced the oranges, "a thing like that only happens every forty years. Next time I may not be so interested."

BRAIN-TEASER

Artist with Growing Pains

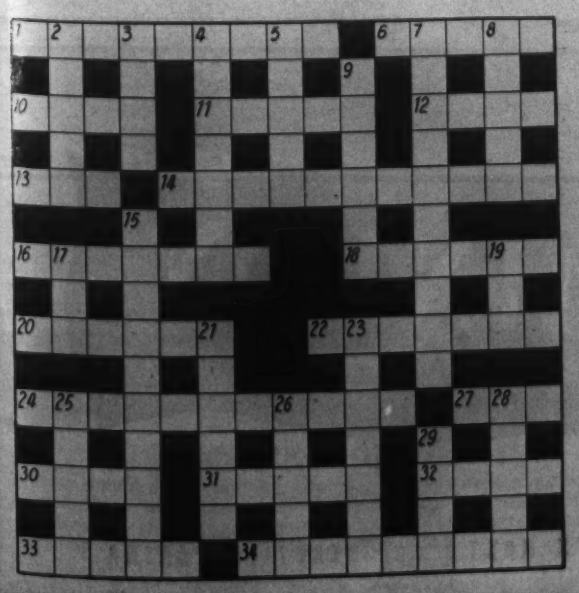
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Pacific coast's famous painter and author. (5, 4)
6. Little name by which 1 referred to herself in her book of the same title.
10. Take back 1's 24.
11. Kind of surroundings most enjoyed by 1.
12. It isn't although it stands for one.
13. 1 was a master of hers.
14. For a little longer than eternity. (4, 3, 1, 3)
16. In later years this became another outlet for 1's creative urge.
18. Meeting the Group of Seven in Toronto in 1927 was this in 1's life.
20. 1 painted "the . . . . . primeval".
22. A french duke goes to seed.
24. Numbered among 1's animal friends. (and what a number!) (4, 3, 4)
27. Found in the 20 before and after a fire.
30. This of 1's birth was Victoria.
31. Belgian city on the Meuse.
32. 1's first book " . . . . Wyck" starts on an uneven keel.
33. It came to 1 in March 1945.
34. Indian symbol perpetuated in paint by 1. (5, 4)

DOWN

2. In England, I was auto-matically nicknamed this by fellow art students.
3. Shakespeare requested they be taken away.
4. Two vehicles combined to make a gypsy 30 away from 30 for 1.
5. Behead Crerar and scramble his remains.
7. Men start lying when a cad comes back with I.O.U.s.
8. Aural girl.
9. It usually provides free medical treatment.
15. "Eat no onions nor garlic, for we are to . . . . . breath". (Shakespeare) (5, 5)
17. Grande.
19. I register violent emotion at the outset.
21. Once upon a time there was a landlord who hadn't one.
23. A greedy swallow will make you go green.
25. ". . . . . all, all . . . . . ; . . . . . on a wide, wide sea". (Coleridge).
26. Disney's flying elephant was evidently not very bright.
28. The winkle's 30.
29. Hop and jump with it.



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. French fried
7. Ignited
8. Mat
9. Ass
11. Esau
12. Plantation
14. Outlaw
15. Indulges
17. Masterly
19. Lay-off
22. Rotten eggs
23. Peri
25. Hen
26. Bob
27. Stumble
28. Chicken feed

DOWN

1. Fondant
2. Eats
3. Coddle
4. Feminine
5. Intramural
6. Drawing
7. Ides of March
10. Sands of time
13. Paderewski
16. Bleek-bok
18. Satanic
20. Overbid
21. Eggs on
24. Dune

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NORTH WOODS

ONLY the woods could have made so vast a blunder
As to suppose our going was for good.
Though we were strangers once, and few in number,
Surely we made it clear the way things stood!
Yet this is, without a doubt, the red man's country.
Here, with the city safely out of sight,
The trees still lift their arms with delicate thunder
In consternation at our being white.

R. H. GRENVILLE

MUSIC

What Hungary Loses

By JOHN YOCOM

THE Iron Curtain lifted just a little this month to let a young Hungarian pianist, his wife and his three children slip through. Soon they were airborne via Prague to London and finally to Canada, where they arrived at Malton airport last week. Now Bela Boszormonyi-Nagy, an internationally eminent pianist and teacher, joins the staff of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto.

"If he had been coming as my servant," Principal Ettore Mazzoleni told us when we met Mr. Boszormonyi at lunch this week, "he wouldn't have been so hard to obtain." The Conservatory head related that all kinds of interference had to be solved. There was the obvious obstacle of coming from a Soviet satellite state. Since he was not a D.P. and Canada is chiefly in the market for immigrants of brawn, our own officials were inclined at first to move slowly. Then wheels began to turn and the red tape to unravel.

The young pianist, in his mid-thirties, has already gained a European reputation. He received his musical training in Budapest under Dohnanyi and Kodaly, in 1937 was appointed to the piano department of Budapest's Franz Liszt Academy, and later succeeded Dohnanyi as head of the senior piano classes. He has also been secretary of the Bartok Festival and a judge at the international competitions of the Geneva Conservatoire, along with men like Casadesus, Enesco, Ansermet, Curzon and Francescatti. In tours of the European cities he received acclaim for his scholarly and sensitive performance in standard and contemporary repertoires.

But despite continental success, what this young Hungarian with fine features, brown hair and eyes and dressed in light tropical worsted, blue shirt and plaid tie, told us last week clearly explained why he had been so anxious to leave. Life in Budapest for an artistic person is a bitter business. Parallelling its political effects, Russian Communist influence is drying up creative sources in all arts. The Communist artistic yardstick is "being democratic". Thus, to the Reds a painting that has two hundred persons in it is democratic but one that has none or one or two is anti-democratic. Similarly the music of a person like Bartok, the famed Hungarian composer who died in Manhattan some years ago, of whose works incidentally Boszormonyi is no mean exponent, is anti-democratic and therefore banned; it cannot be jigged or whistled. Even a bad critical notice in Budapest papers might be sufficient to put an "official end" to a performer's career. For one sensitive enough to be an artist and intellectual enough to reject the Russian Communist philosophy, life is impossible there.

Welcome and Betrayal

After the liberation from German domination the Hungarians were in a receptive mood but the Russians by their shocking behavior soon betrayed the welcome. Now all Hungarians may be Communist as an expedient but for the great percentage it is in name only. They do not like the Reds for the simple reason that things have become so much worse since they took over. In Hungary, Boszormonyi summed up, the people are tired by the war, by Russian inspired fear, by the lack of food, their initiative withered and their hope gone.

After his first Atlantic crossing, Bela Boszormonyi has the age-old immigrant's ideal prospect of his new land. He asked us about Canada's people; he wanted to know what steps had been taken to keep alive the culture of our Indians, their music and art. In recent European tours he anticipated this western world interest, being especially active in introducing the works of English and American composers. Last season he included works by Arthur Bliss, Arnold Bax and John Ireland in his repertoire. Budapest audiences enthusiastically applauded the music of English composers that he played—Vaughan Williams more so than Arthur Bliss, and Delius especially. Incidentally, the Hungarians still like the gypsy-inspired music of Liszt (which is not truly folk-Magyar in spite of the titles, we were reminded) for its colorful qualities.

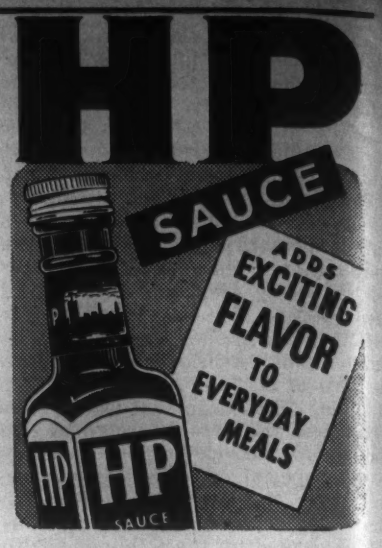
Madame Pauline Donalda of Montreal, who resumed classes in her noted Opera School last week. This winter the school will present a public performance of operatic scenes.

Beverages and Music

American audiences will probably like best to hear him play the music of his countrymen. For Bela was responsible for introducing the Third Concerto of his late compatriot Bela Bartok in Budapest and later performed the same work with the Czech Philharmonic under Rafael Kubelik and in Florence as part of an all-Hungarian program. He recently appeared in sonata recitals with violinist Yehudi Menuhin, who has added his praise to that of others for the young Hungarian now in Toronto. Divulging some fresh musical world intelligence, Boszormonyi told us about Menuhin's 100 per cent abstention from tea, coffee, wines or liquors for fear of affecting his playing even slightly. With a twinkle he admitted that he himself would rather play less well than be deprived of any pleasurable beverage.

Besides teaching at the Conservatory Boszormonyi plans to make concert appearances in Canada and the U.S. With his wife, who is a gifted pianist, he might continue to give two-piano recitals as well.

The Boszormonyi family's introduction to the New World had old country associations too. To greet them at the Malton airport was an old friend who returned to Canada from Hungary about a year ago, violinist Geza de Kresz.



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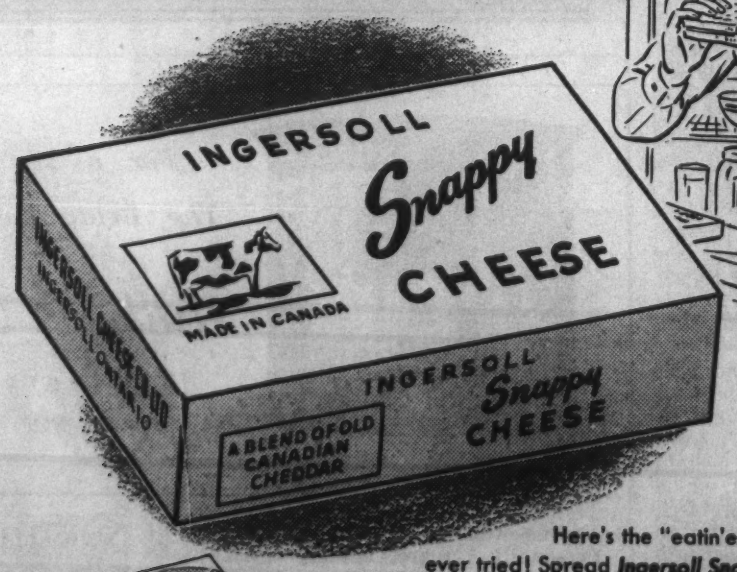
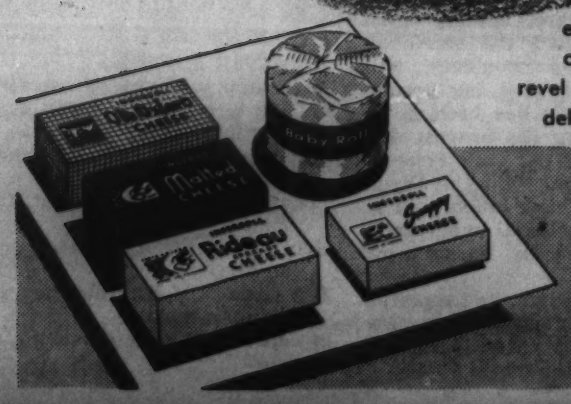
WITH "SNAPPY"...





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PERSONALITIES

The Dean of Vassar

By CLARA BERNHARDT

MRS. Average Canadian Housewife may not feel she has much in common with the Dean of Vassar, but they share at least one problem, if not more. Miss Marion Tait, the first Canadian to receive the distinction of being appointed dean of one of America's outstanding women's colleges, was busy acquiring linen and blankets and other household equipment, when we chatted with her during a summer visit to her home town in Western Ontario. With the appointment goes a nine-room house in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., for which a cook-housekeeper must be found, and the matter of household help presents as difficult a problem in New York State for the dean of Vassar, as it does here for Mrs. Average Canadian Housewife.

And then there's the garden. Dr. Tait's predecessor, C. Mildred Thompson, who held the position for 25 years, was an ardent horticulturist, and the new dean has fallen heir to a particularly charming rose garden which she plans to maintain despite her admission that she has difficulty in identifying flowers from weeds. But if she turns to gardening with her customary thoroughness, we suspect that the flowers will survive.

At 37, Miss Tait is slim and of medium height, with almost classical features, and is possessed of the poise and charm one expects to find in a woman of her attainments. Her voice has always been one of her most pleasing features, and in conversation her choice of words never fails to be interesting.

Citizens of Preston—some 7,000 of them in the busy industrial centre on the banks of the Grand and Speed rivers in what has been termed the painter's paradise of Waterloo county—have followed the career of the town's most distinguished daughter with unwavering interest. She matriculated from the Galt Collegiate Institute with thirteen firsts and a Carter scholarship which launched her on a scholastic career at the University of Toronto. That was the beginning of what proved to be an unbroken series of scholarship awards.

U. of T. Grad

After obtaining her master's degree in 1935 at University of Toronto—while holding a teaching fellowship at Victoria college—she went to Bryn Mawr in Philadelphia as a resident fellow, receiving her Ph.D. in '39. During this time she spent a year abroad, being the first Canadian to be awarded the Fanny Bullock Workman European Fellowship from Bryn Mawr for study at the American Academy in Rome and at the American School of classical studies in Athens.

In 1941 Miss Tait joined the staff at Mount Holyoke college, where she became associate professor in Greek and Latin, and also director of a new experimental study plan for selected students. When her appointment at Vassar was announced last May, by President Sarah Gibson Blanding and Mrs. Morris Hadley, chairman of the board of trustees, they said, "Her active interest in curricular problems, her excellent experience in guidance, and her obvious intellectual abilities make her qualifications outstanding for this important position."

But no matter how far afield she went, nor how impressive became the honors she won, the town fathers of Preston never forgot Marion Tait and from time to time showed some tangible evidence of their interest: a pen and pencil set presented at a banquet; an illuminated scroll signed by the Mayor, and a handsome travelling bag which is still being used by the recipient.

In return, Miss Tait admits a particular fondness for her home town, and whenever she comes back to visit her mother, Mrs. George Rodger, is amazed at the new homes being built and at the improvements along Main Street as various store fronts submit to having their faces lifted into more modern guise. Small towns in the New England states and in Ontario are very much alike, and Canadians have much in common with New Englanders, Miss Tait feels.

Large Faculties

Understandably, she did not wish to be quoted at the present time, "for I have not yet lived at Vassar, and you do not really know a place until you have been a part of it." She surmised however, that for the first year, her new duties would leave no time for teaching, and she would miss it, for she loves that phase of her work. She mentioned the new trend toward small discussion groups in the classroom, intimating that she herself favored the lecture method. The faculties of endowed American colleges are much larger, sometimes to a ratio of one professor to every ten students, than in Canadian universities or state colleges, and hence individualized training has made greater strides there.

Informality of dress on the American campus has also gone further, and Miss Tait confessed that she was "shocked" when she first went to Bryn Mawr and saw what the students were wearing. She related the tale of Katharine Hepburn, a Bryn Mawr graduate, who was reputed to have worn the same Sloppy Joe sweater coat for an entire year, even when she attended the president's reception, but upon that occasion the sweater was distinguished by having an orchid pinned to its bosom! But these affectations are only superficial, and there is essentially small difference between the American and Canadian girl college student.

And as Marion Tait returns to the States, to take over the duties of her new post, the best wishes as well as the confidence of her Canadian friends accompany her. For they know she will do an exellent job.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Let Them Eat Bread

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

"LET them eat cake," quipped Marie Antoinette, but her subjects didn't care for this suggestion and she lost her head. The reaction of the French populace is understandable. There are times when you don't want cake—you want bread, fresh, homemade bread with its warm, yeasty vapors permeating the whole house. The aroma of bread baking, if it could be bottled by a perfumer, would break all known sales records, and its value to the maiden about to impress a suitor with her baking prowess would be incalculable.

The urge to make bread usually comes at times when you can do nothing about it. Perhaps you have never made bread, or you haven't the yeast and bread flour at hand. Whatever the reason you nurse your frustrations and never, never make that elusive loaf of bread.

We would like to set forth a bread recipe here which is designed for both the experienced and inexperienced breadmaker, and for the latter we will include instructions which are superfluous to the former. At the outset we would like to say that this recipe is expensive compared to other bread recipes, and our grandmothers would shudder at the very thought of one yeast cake and one egg to a loaf of bread. Rather than go into technicalities of crumb, crust, volume, etc., we will simply say that it is different from most homemade breads on many points but it is good to eat and easy to make. It is streamlined for soft muscles since it requires no kneading and the whole procedure can be accomplished in about half the baking time necessary to make bread by standard methods. Here's the recipe.

Quick Yeast Bread

Scald—
1 cup milk
Add—
1/3 cup shortening
¼ cup sugar
4 tsp. salt

Set aside until *lukewarm*. Test a drop of liquid on the inside of the wrist; if it is neither hot or cold it is lukewarm. This is important since you can easily kill yeast if the liquids are too hot.

To—
1 cup lukewarm water
Add—
2 crumbled yeast cakes or 2 pkgs. fast acting granular yeast. Dissolve according to directions on package and let stand the required time.

Blend in—
2 well beaten eggs
Measure—

6 cups sifted bread, all purpose or hard wheat flour into a large mixing bowl. Add all the other ingredients combined and stir vigorously. At this point it is best to get into the dough with your right hand and give it a thorough mixing — it will be sticky since this dough is much softer than a kneaded dough.

Here you have two alternatives: (1) You can chill the dough in refrigerator for at least 2 hours or longer. Place dough in a greased bowl and cover with a towel or bowl cover. Finish loaves when desired, allowing 45 minutes to 1 hour more rising time. This is an excellent procedure if you want to make up the dough in the morning and bake it fresh for dinner at night. Chilling makes the dough easier to handle and in our opinion produces a finer textured bread. (2) If you don't wish to chill the dough, shape into loaves as directed below.

Turn out dough on well floured bake board. Cut into two portions and form into balls by turning the cut surfaces underneath. Cover with a towel and let stand while greasing two 9″ x 4″ x 3″ pans.

To shape loaves (for the uninitiated)—

Flour hands and flatten each ball of dough by pressing with the palm of the hand to the fingertips so that any air bubbles will be broken—you will probably hear quite a few squeaks. This should form an oblong piece of dough. Now fold the far *side* to the centre and then the near *side* to centre, and press down the edges to seal. Then pick up each *end* of the dough and stretch dough gently lengthwise. Fold over each *end* to centre—are you still with us? Now use the hand and fingertip procedure to press out any air bubbles which may have formed. This can't go on much longer and it doesn't. Fold over the far outside edge of dough toward you three-fourths of the way and then fold the near side just to cover the join. Place in greased pan with smooth side uppermost.

To let rise—

Cover the pans with greased wax paper and a damp towel and set to rise in a warm place 75-85° F. for 1-1¼ hours until *double in bulk*. No draughts, please, or excess heat for the rising period, and don't let your loaves rise past the double in bulk stage (the dough should be just a bit above the top of the pans). Watch the dough closely on a rainy day since yeast thrives in a warm, moist atmosphere.

Bake in a moderate oven 375° F. for 45-50 minutes using middle rack in oven. Cool thoroughly before storing.

If you can keep it this bread stays moist—but of course not nearly as well as commercially-baked breads since they contain moisture retainers.

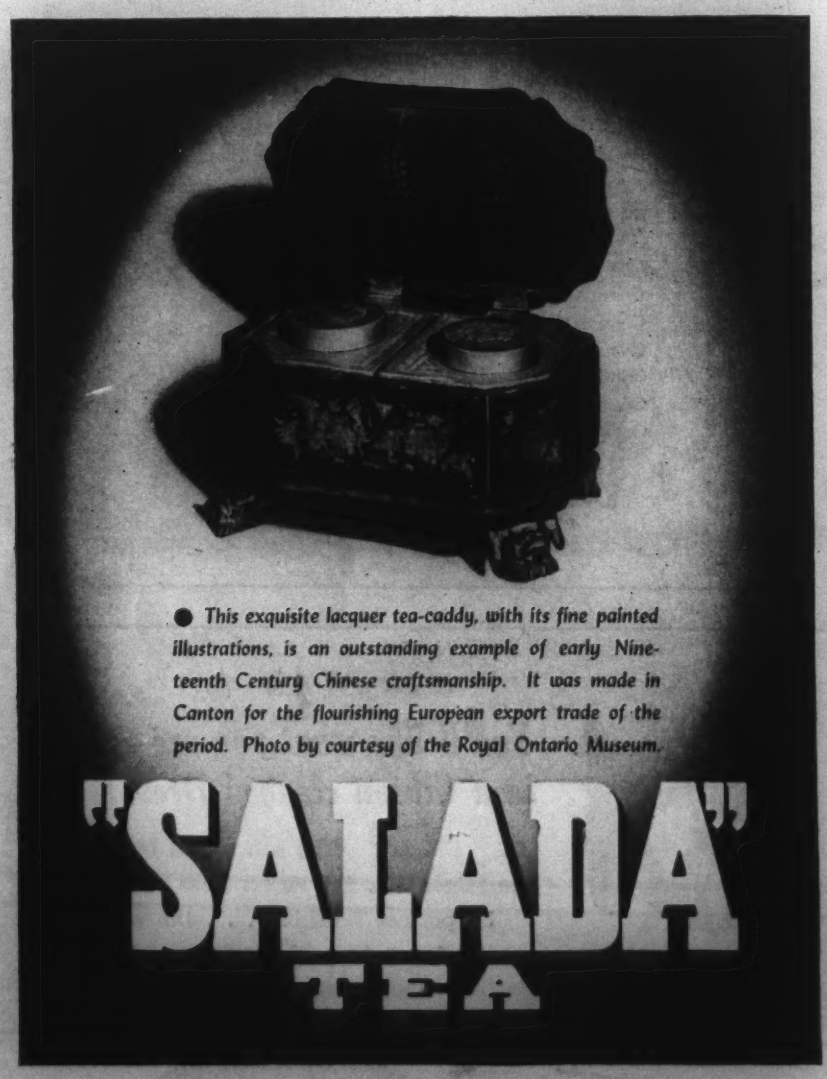
We advise beginners to make this bread two or three times before asking the in-laws in to sample it since it requires a few performances before you really get the "feel" of working with yeast leavened batters. Of course if somebody happens to drop in the day you have made the bread for the first time, by all means proudly slice and serve it forth.

A late-in-the-season jam to serve with your homemade bread is Marrow Jam. Originally an English recipe, it is more closely related to the Conserve family than to the Jams so we had better call it—

Marrow Conserve

5 lbs. prepared vegetable marrow (about 2 medium sized marrows)
3¾ lbs. sugar
Juice of 3 lemons
1 lemon quartered and sliced paper-thin
2 oz. root ginger

Slice and peel marrows, remove seeds and cut into small dice. Weigh marrow and place in preserving kettle. Cover with sugar and let stand overnight. Add lemon juice, sliced lemon and root ginger (the ginger in a piece of cheesecloth). Let this mixture simmer about 2 hours until the marrow is transparent and the mixture thickened, stirring frequently towards the latter part of the cooking. Pour into hot, sterilized glasses. Cool and seal with paraffin wax. Yield: 9-8 oz. jars.



● This exquisite lacquer tea-caddy, with its fine painted illustrations, is an outstanding example of early Nineteenth Centurg Chinese craftsmanship. It was made in Canton for the flourishing European export trade of the period. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA

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The World's Most Glamorous Furs

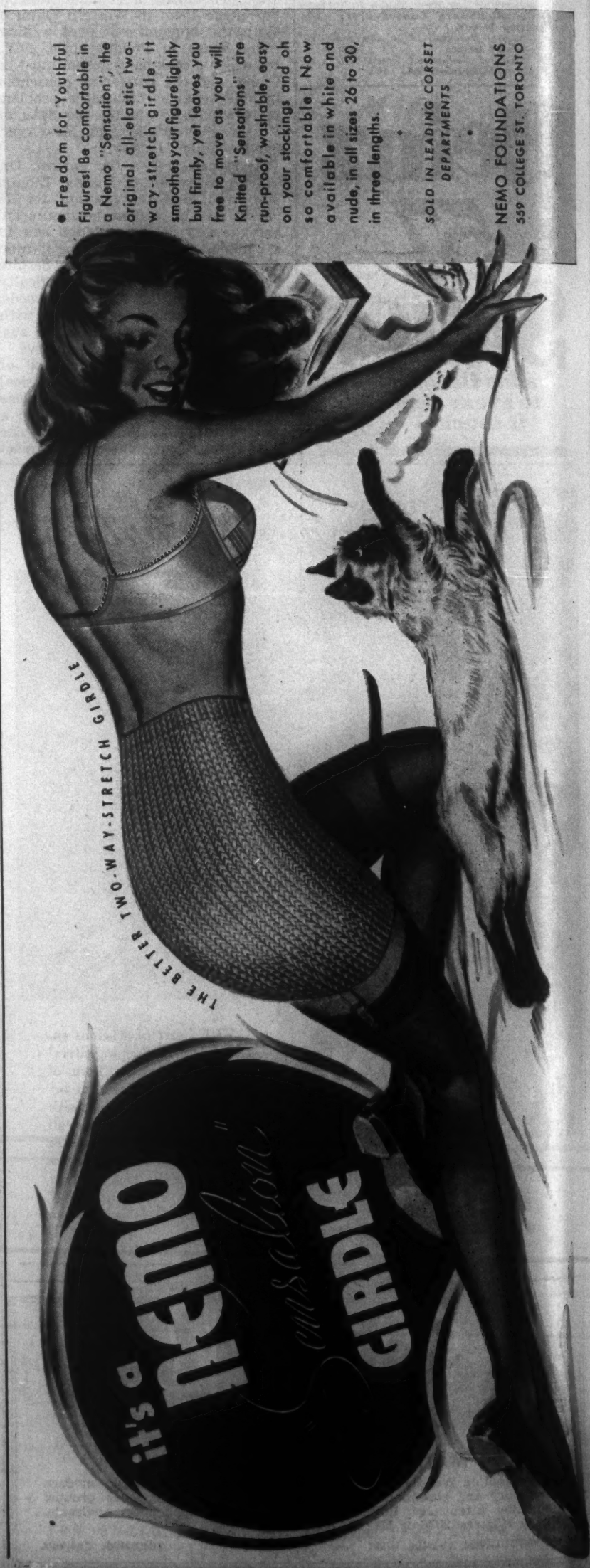
By ELEANOR M. DUFFY

STYLING and publicity are two factors that delegates attending the recent conference of International Fur Breeders at Charlottetown, P.E.I., regard as of prime importance if this luxury industry is to lead in glamour status.

Ingenious designers are at work in fashion houses shaping and experimenting with pelts to eliminate the bulky look sometimes given by the heavier furs. The average woman, whose love of their silken texture keeps furs high on the buying list, does not always have a model's figure. Therefore care must be taken in using the correct part of the skins for shoulders and neckline or milady may look like an Amazon. Furs must flatter or they won't be bought.

Prize mutation minks, the Silverblu, Blufrost and Royal Koh-i-nur were pampered darlings of the evening, with anxious owners waiting to put the furs back into the vault the moment the models stepped from the red-carpeted walk. The most exclusive creation of the hour-long show was a $6,500 full length coat of natural wild mink with sweeping shawl collar and four ripple back.

Naturally the most speculative question for breeders of platinum fox was—what designer will Princess Elizabeth have make up the dozen skins of platinum fox sent her as a wedding present from the people of Prince Edward Island? Will she choose a cape stole? Sling cape? Full length coat? How royal shoulders are swathed in furs is of considerable importance to those whose business it is to provide this most glamorous of all raiment.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THE OTHER PAGE

Miss Smyth of the Hospital

By HORACE BROWN

ONE of my favorite childhood stories (debunked in my adulthood along with the cherry tree of George Washington and the cowherding of Laura Secord) was that of Florence Nightingale, the Lady with the Lamp, walking through the pain-wracked wards of the Crimean hospital, while the wounded kissed her passing shadow. Apocryphal or no, that story has always summed up my attitude towards nursing and those who adopt this profession.

Why any self-respecting young lady with a sandy particle of common sense should deliberately choose the life of the nurse is beyond me. Yet girls who would seem for seventeen or eighteen years to have no further aim in life than the next pleasurable moment suddenly decide to become angels of mercy. What is more, they stick it out through months and years of drudgery, completing the hardest tasks uncomplainingly, learning to smile when a smile can be the best of sedatives, putting up with humanity in its lowest forms and sometimes glimpsing the individual at his most sublime.

They work for long hours for little or no money, wearing starched and uncomfortable uniforms, treading miles of stone corridors daily, making acres of beds, and rubbing too many square feet of backs. Nothing is secret from them, and any bloom they possess when they enter training is quickly rubbed off against the hard facts of life. But, if they get past the hellish first six months or year, they seem suddenly to become women, to represent womanhood at its best. Theirs must be the same dedicatory fervor that leads a girl to become a nun, and, indeed, many of the religious are renowned nursing sisters, for that was the original vocation of many of the orders.

As a young reporter, I came to know many nurses. There is an affinity between the two professions. Off-duty, they were fun-loving, better-looking than the average, ready to accept you on a basis of comradeliness. On-duty, they were other beings, changing with their uniform. I know that nursing is not a profession to be followed lightly; a nurse of whom I was extremely fond died of tuberculosis contracted in the course of her duties. I am one with those who argue nurses should receive every safeguard available to science.

WHEN a stone in the kidney sent me to a bed in Room 519 of the Toronto East General and Orthopaedic Hospital, I found out just how helpful a good nurse can be to those in pain. I had been in hospitals before, but for things like bursitis and never for anything that gave me agony. When I cried out, now, a nurse was there, and a few minutes later she would return with the blessed hypo. Strong hands would expertly straighten my bed; cool hands would rub my back. I felt *looked after*, and that is wonderful medicine.

Our nurses were all young, cheerful, good-looking, and what Ted Hebden, the "Drew immigrant" with the appendectomy, described as "good sorts." I can think of competent Miss Milton, who would come into the room as though this were the best of all possible worlds and leave with us feeling the same way. Or Miss Warner, who should have been in bobby-sox, but who was going to make the finest of graduates, and whom I called "Judy" because she looked so much like Garland, spiced quicksilver with the dance of Life in her eyes. Or Mrs. Lee from England, quiet and assured. There were these three, and others just as nice.

Then there was Miss Smyth.

When Miss Smyth came into the ward, every male creature in that room preened his draggled feathers and tried to look gallant. She was tiny, with a feminine strength, and her midnight hair hung in disciplined masses from beneath her starched cap. Her voice was low and even, and she had a dark-rose look. While she was not beautiful, she was lovely from something that came from within, and that something, I think, was gentleness and compassion. She made each man there feel she was personally sorry for him, and deeply-interested in his recovery. Lionel Purcell was possibly the most smitten, but there was not one of us who did not react to her essential femininity.

If Miss Smyth made your bed, it seemed your bed was never made better. If Miss Smyth gave your back the alcohol and powder rub, you knew you had not been so relaxed in a long time.

ONCE I asked why she had become a nurse. She looked at me long and steadily. Miss Smyth never did anything in a hurry; it was always calmness and deliberation with her. Then she said: "It seemed the best thing."

Miss Smyth comes from some small Ontario locality, I've forgotten exactly where. She is not exceptional, really. Perhaps I would pass her by on the street, unrecognizing. But in the world of the hospital, that world where mercy struggles constantly with pain, it is the girls from the farm and the city, the ordinary girls, who become extraordinary. The rustle of their skirts in the darkened corridors at night means that succor is on its way. Their little attentions, their bed straightenings and back rubbings and, above all, their smiles and their cheery words, are events.

I tried to tell Miss Smyth how noble I thought her profession. Her level gaze made me feel a little foolish.

It was, to her, the day's work. So it was to Florence Nightingale.

19th. Century Romance in 1948 Fashions

Fall fashions are plotted upon 19th Century romance . . . a blending of rich fabric and gracious detail. The silhouette may be strict and slender or have a beautifully controlled flare. For example . . . this empire-waisted gown by Frederick Stark of England. So typical of the gently mannered, pretty, and wonderfully wearable fashions at EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor — SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 18, 1948 — *Rodney Y. Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Backlog Of Demand, Savings Gone First Stage Of Inflation Ends

By R. J. SUTHERLAND

We are now passing into a new stage of the postwar inflation; the first stage was that sparked by the wartime backlog of demand for consumers' goods and the wartime accumulation of cash. Mr. R. J. Sutherland, of the University of Toronto's Department of Political Economy, interviewed Toronto business men for signs of the end of this first phase of inflation. He analyses the present inflation and argues that the consumer is the real villain of the piece.

This is the first of two articles assessing current business activity. The second article, to appear next week, will review the investment program and its effect on the next stage of inflation.

FOR THE first time since the beginning of the present inflation the Canadian consumer has shown signs of responding to higher prices by refusing to buy. Even before the most recent price increases butchers reported reduced sales. Merchants, tradesmen and doctors agree that demands for credit are increasing, while bills are harder to collect. In Toronto the gas and electric companies report more accounts overdue.

The credit manager of a firm selling building supplies states that nearly half his accounts are overdue as compared to less than 10 per cent a year ago. Bankers agree that there are more demands for personal loans. Pawnbrokers report that business is better, and the percentage of unredeemed pledges has increased. Even automobile dealers say that purchasers are transferring orders from high to medium-priced cars, or from the medium to the low-priced field. Radio dealers have actually resorted to the almost forgotten device of cutting prices.

Social service agencies and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics agree that many families are using up savings, or even going into debt, to maintain their standard of living in the face of rising prices. Retail trade publications are unanimous that the end of the palmy days is in sight: in future much more attention will be paid to merchandising—there will be a harder fight for the customer's dollar.

End Of First Stage

As yet however there is little to suggest any real drop in the volume of business. A retailer in Toronto summed it up this way: "I may be selling slightly less, but it is more than made up for by higher prices and my profits are higher than they ever were. But people definitely have less money. They are more price-conscious. They ask for credit or defer essential purchases until pay day." Although this particular merchant was in a working-class district, the same feeling was expressed by others in wealthier neighborhoods.

Clearly we have reached the end of the first stage of the postwar inflation—the stage financed by the back-log of demand and cash from the high incomes of war years.

Equally clearly, Canada's inflation differs from the vicious forms of inflation found in China, Italy, France and Germany. There the economic and social organization as well as the capital equipment of the economy have been seriously damaged by war. Inflation in these countries is much more than a financial or even an economic problem. To a considerable extent it represents the breakdown not only of an economy but of a whole social system.

This inflation has reflected on America; but in general the American economies have been insulated from the disaster economies through devaluation of exchange rates, and the fact that the super-inflated countries have been so far behind in the economic race. The inflation of the New World is a milder variety, and proceeds from financial causes rather than from fundamental maladjustment. The explanation for this inflation is simply that the end of the war found the average Canadian or American with considerable cash or its equivalent, and a great determination to possess some of the goods of which he had been deprived during the war. Unfortunately this increase in available purchasing power over pre-war was not matched by an equivalent increase in production. The result was increased prices.

New High In Taxes

Although taxation during the war was increased beyond anything which had been previously experienced, the fact remains that the war was financed largely by borrowing. And this borrowing was reflected by increased amounts of liquid assets unmatched by any equivalent increase in real assets of value to the peace-time economy. Gross debt of the federal government increased from $3,711,000,000 in 1939 to $11,298,000,000 in 1945. Average note circulation in the hands of the public increased from $216,000,000 to $951,000,000 and bank deposits from $3,061,000,000 to $6,160,000,000 between the same two dates. Even this is not a complete description of the increased liquidity of the Canadian economy, since there was considerable repayment of mortgages, and consumer credit virtually disappeared. There are no real grounds for criticism; no government including a totalitarian one has ever financed a major war without resorting to financial expedients which are essentially inflationary.

Liquid Assets Pile Up

The fact that during the war prices were kept from rising while liquid assets piled up in the economy, can be traced to two factors which acted in combination. In many cases consumer goods such as automobiles, refrigerators etc. were no longer available in normal quantities as industries were converted to war production; the consumer could not buy what did not exist. In the second place many persons voluntarily restricted personal expenditure in order to buy bonds or savings certificates thus freeing resources for war production.

In an economic sense the war-time system of price controls and rationing was a near miracle, and it could be effective only so long as it received the loyal support of a large majority of the Canadian people. During the war this was undoubtedly the case, but with the coming of peace the force of appeals to patriotism was naturally much diminished. The average Canadian, and his wife, desired low prices, but he also desired a washing machine, a new car, a steak or a pound of butter, and he was prepared to bid up the price in order to get them.

This has been the outstanding feature of the postwar business picture—people have had money and they have been willing to spend it. Prices have gone up, there have been protests, but people have continued to buy. As J. S. McLean pointed out, the reason that butter is selling at its current high price is simply that the housewife is willing to pay that price. Any attempt at objectivity compels one to admit that this inflationary force was largely beyond the ability of any government to control. Continuance of the war-time set of controls could only have resulted in widespread black market activity and demoralization of industry; because no law can be enforced if a majority of the population are determined to evade it.

Even Hitler, who used the headsman, could not stamp out the black market. If there is a villain in the plot it is that same consumer who is the principal victim. Our inflation is not the result of some conspiracy on the part of business. Indeed many business men are entitled to repeat the words once used by Warren Hastings: "When I consider my opportunities I am astounded by my forebearance."

This heavy consumer demand has had an impact on all parts of the economy. It has supported higher wages, higher profits, and higher tax revenues. On the other hand, while these expenditures have continuing repercussions within the economy, savings can only be spent once. All available evidence shows that, during the past six months, spending of war-time savings is now coming to an end. This marks the disappearance of the primary factor in the postwar inflation.

Balances Reduced

The evidence shows that many of the "postponed" consumer purchases of the war years are now coming to an end, because the balances which financed these purchases are coming to an end. It does not follow, however, that there will necessarily be a depression, or even that prices will not continue to rise. Most of the cash which is no longer in the hands of the consumer has passed into the hands of business. This probably explains why farmers in Southern Ontario are not conscious of the "squeeze"; the farmer does not distinguish between his finances as a consumer and as a producer. The average farmer is handling as much or more money than ever although he complains that he is not making as much.

During the past twelve months there has been very heavy investment in industry financed principally by reserves built up during the war or postwar profits. Major investment in housing has been supported by various forms of government assistance. There is every reason to believe that these developments will continue during the next couple of years, and they are essentially inflationary. Because investment, far more than consumer expenditure, is capable of being influenced and controlled this second inflationary phase will raise issues of policy. It contains the seeds of future maladjustments.

Planning which used to be held forth as a substitute for depressions is now appearing in a new version as "Prosperity Unlimited." Although high prices are causing considerable distress the fact remains that in terms of real consumption the Canadian people have never been so well off as they are now. The present instance inflation has become more of a political problem than an economic one.

Not The End

The disappearance of the wartime backlog of consumer demand and savings is no longer in doubt. Unfortunately this does not mean the end of the postwar inflation, but only of the first phase. New inflationary forces, even in the absence of increased expenditure on defence, are bound to raise problems of control of investment and of wage policy. Those people, and they seem to include some members of the cabinet, who look for an early end of the period of rising prices are likely to be disappointed.

The huge wheels of Britain's new air liner, the $24,000,000 Brabazon now undergoing final tests before maiden flight planned for November. Her 27 tanks will hold 13,500 gals.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Must "Big Business" Be Evil?

By P. M. RICHARDS

SOMETIMES even a wholehearted defender of private enterprise shows embarrassment when his socialist opponent brings up the subject of "big business". To many people—and not all of them socialists—"big business" seems to be synonymous with monopolistic practices, excessive profits, an attitude of "the public be damned" and the treatment of workers as mere cogs in the industrial machine. Which is peculiar, on the face of it. Obviously bigness in business is *prima facie* evidence of successful satisfaction of consumers' wants, and therefore of efficiency. Is hostility to big business based mostly on ignorance? If so, we cannot afford to tolerate it. Today, especially, we must not leave so potent a weapon around to be used by our Communist enemies.

It's important to note that while evils can, and sometimes do, exist in big business, bigness itself is not evil, any more than success and growth are evil. This is an age of big and costly undertakings, and their accomplishment requires big establishments. Furthermore, many economic and social benefits result from bigness in business. As Professor Walter E. Spahr of New York University pointed out the other day, the critics of big business shut their eyes to the facts that bigness provides a great volume of goods at low costs, a great volume of employment, a larger average yearly wage paid each worker in big businesses than in small ones, a larger average value added by manufacturers per wage earner in big enterprises, the means for expensive research and great technical developments, the means of accomplishing huge undertakings that lie beyond the abilities of small enterprises, great outlets for the employment of people's savings, and so on.

In War, Not Big Enough

The need for and accomplishments of bigness in business in time of war should be obvious to all. During the last war most big businesses were made bigger by the government in an effort to complete as rapidly as possible the task to be done. The complaint was not that there were too many big businesses or that they were too big; it was that there were too few big businesses and that none of them was large enough.

The common belief that concentration of business in the hands of a relatively few big enterprises is increasing lacks good statistical foundation, said Professor Spahr. Referring to the enormous and growing number of small business enterprises, he said that "the simple facts of the matter are that our needs are for both large and small business units, that we have what is apparently a good balance of both, and that if a different balance is needed private enterprise under the stimulus provided by competition should effect the proper adjustments."

As regards profits, "an unintelligent attitude in respect to elemental facts is obviously widespread," Spahr said. Large profits which are proof of efficiency are often condemned, while small profits or losses, which are proof of inefficiency, are generally not condemned but often elicit praise or sympathy. As a consequence of this "indefensible attitude", inefficiency is often subsidized and efficiency penalized by government action.

Must Earn Good Profits

If a business enterprise is to continue, it must in due course earn enough to reward the investors in it and invite new capital if needed. It must be able to maintain its plant in accordance with the demand for its products. It may need large profits at particular times to overcome losses at other times. A profit margin of a business at any particular time needs to be studied in respect to long-term trends and a variety of other considerations before one can reach a reasonably accurate appraisal.

Most major businesses have experienced the relatively long depression of the 1930's. Then they had to face the severe maladjustments of World War II. Since then they have had the problems of postwar readjustment. Among these problems a depreciating currency and heavy taxation are especially troublesome. In addition, they are faced with the possibilities of a business recession in the uncertain future. The depression and war years brought severe impairment of plant and equipment. These can be replaced or added to today only at very high prices. Careful analysis probably would show that many of business enterprises which are showing large earnings are actually losing ground as against their needs for plant and equipment and in the face of the greatly depreciated purchasing power of the dollar, Professor Spahr said.

Big business is democracy's greatest material asset; it should not be unjustly attacked and weakened. We need it in peace as we needed it—and may need it again—in war.

This photograph shows 20 mark and 10 mark notes issued by the Soviet military government in Eastern Germany. They replaced the hastily put out coupon marks made necessary by the issuance of new currency in The Western zones. The lengthy negotiations in Berlin may result in these notes being used in all of Berlin instead of just the Russian part.

East-West Trade Is Basic To European Recovery

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The Marshall Plan alone is not enough: it must be based on a revival of trade between European countries. One of the great difficulties is that the countries that will provide raw materials for a revived intra-European trade are behind the "iron curtain".

Mr. Marston argues that the only way for Western Europe to solve its dollar problem is to buy increased quantities of food and raw materials from Eastern Europe. Political difficulties make the solution almost impossible.

London.

APPEARING when the European "Marshall countries" were in the throes of organizing trade among themselves, and between themselves and the Western Hemisphere, the report of the Economic Commission for Europe advocating greatly increased trade between Western and Eastern Europe seemed to some minds rather inopportune. Actually, it could scarcely have come at a more appropriate time.

The "Marshall countries" are trying to regulate their affairs in the "recovery period" until 1952: a task requiring really serious effort, and much give as well as take. It will hardly be worth so much effort and sacrifice if at the end of it they are still as abnormally dependent on the Western Hemisphere as they were at the end of the war. If the economic independence of western Europe is to be achieved by 1952 its trade with eastern Europe will have to increase fivefold from the present level, according to the report of E.C.E., carefully reasoned in 160 pages.

Is this kind of advocacy too naïve when Eastern and Western powers face each other coldly, even with active hostility? Is it, perhaps, a devilish plot hatched in Moscow to win the West-European countries from their allegiance to the Western Hemisphere into the tight embrace of the East? E.C.E. is an economic, not a political, body, and it has always been true to its function. But governments and people must frankly face the fact that politics are involved in these economic matters.

About a year ago the "Marshall countries" met in Paris to assess their resources and their needs. The statesmen and their advisers concluded that permanent recovery was impossible without an expansion of eastward trade; and, it need hardly be said, they reached this conclusion with no idea whatever of severing connections with the West. There are people, indeed, on both sides of the "iron curtain" who believe that natural economic intercourse is the surest way of mollifying the extremists on the other side.

Escaping The Deficit

In 1947 Western Europe imported from the other half-continent food and raw materials valued at $700 million. If Western Europe is to escape from the trade deficit with the Western Hemisphere, it must raise these imports, says E.C.E., at least to $3,000 million; and if the E.R.P. estimate of the participating countries' "post-Marshall" needs is correct that higher figure will have to be substantially exceeded. Western Europe, in its turn, will have to make trading arrangements to promote exports to the eastern countries of various kinds of equipment; will have to contribute technical information, perhaps lend skilled technicians; and will have to ease the preliminary difficulties with financial credits.

On certain points the E.C.E. report is not quite discursive enough, for all its length and comprehensiveness. Everything hinges, of course, on the mutual advantages of exchanging primary goods for manufactured—particularly capital—goods. But the eastern countries have already worked out plans which stress the development of industry, putting primary production in a less important role than hitherto. Can the western countries, then, be sure that in aiding the eastern countries' capital development they will obtain the needed food and raw materials?

Clear Understanding

Obviously, there must be a clear understanding, at the highest levels, of each side's needs and aspirations. As to economics, it is only necessary to realize how greatly capital development has expanded primary production in, say, the United States and the Soviet Union to see that primary suppliers are not necessarily "hewers of wood and drawers of water", as the East-European countries often felt themselves to be when their exchange of goods was conducted mainly with Germany.

The "huge $7,500 million deficit" with the U.S.A. and other areas, Western Europe's problem which is the background to the E.C.E. report, is evidence enough of the unbalanced state of Western Europe's trade. Continued reliance on American grants and loans can defer the crisis for a few years. If in the meantime the necessary adjustments are made the crisis need never happen. It is conceivable that Britain alone could make those adjustments within the Empire and the sterling area.

But Britain is no longer alone: she is being drawn into closer and closer union with Western Europe, and her problems are not now fundamentally distinguishable from those of the neighboring countries. The vital importance to Britain and all Europe of the countries comprising and associated with the British Commonwealth must never be overlooked. But appreciation of them is no excuse for ignoring those other countries with which mutual trade is natural and necessary.

West-Europe needs huge supplies of food and materials, for a minimum expenditure of dollars; East-Europe can provide a fair proportion of them. East-Europe needs huge supplies of manufactured goods, for capital use and for consumption; West-Europe, before long, will be looking for a market for such goods. It is a situation where, for once, economic realities should dictate policy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

DIVIDEND NO 6

Notice to the holders of share warrants and to registered shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of $1.00 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the above shares for the period from and including July 1st, 1948 to and including September 30th 1948.

The said dividend will be payable on or after October 1st 1948 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 6 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada.

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on September 15, 1948 by cheque which will be mailed on October 1st, 1948 from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C.

The Income War Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and The Royal Bank of Canada will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax for which purpose registered Shareholders will receive with dividend cheques a Certificate of Tax Deductions, and Bearers of Share Warrants must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from any office of The Royal Bank of Canada.

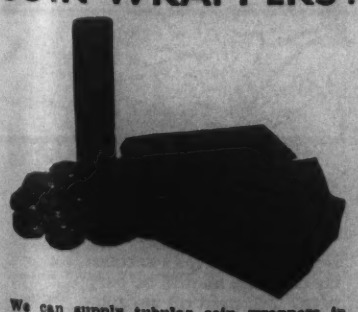
Subject to Canadian Regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian Branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

By Order of the Board,

J. A. BRICE,
Secretary

August 24th, 1948.
425 Carrall Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

DO YOU USE COIN WRAPPERS?



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THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on,

1st October, 1948,

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By Order of the Board,

Philip Simmonds,
Manager.

9th September, 1948.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 247

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1948 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1948. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto 10th September 1948

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NEWS OF THE MINES

New Optimism Hits Yellowknife On Excellent Giant Results

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH many proved discoveries of gold awaiting development, and the promising disclosures of other rare minerals, an important future appears in sight for the Northwest Territories. "Soon, I believe, the Northwest Territories will equal Ontario and Quebec in the amount of mineral production," is the opinion expressed by Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Dominion Minister of Mines and Resources, following a 7,000-mile air journey, during which he participated in the ceremony of pouring the first gold brick at Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines. Two of the most pressing needs in the Yellowknife have been low cost electric power and adequate transportation facilities, and on these two projects alone the government is spending more than $7,000,000. In referring on his return to Ottawa, to the bringing into production of the Giant property, Mr. MacKinnon stated that within a matter of months, two other significant events will take place. One will be the flow of hydro-electric power from the Snare River power project in the Northwest Territories, and the other will be completion of the Grimshaw-Hay River road on the border of Alberta on the Territories. The Minister of Mines was "deeply impressed" with the tremendous strides the Dominion has made in the development of mineral resources, and mine operators feel that an adequate supply of hydro power at reasonable cost should aid greatly in finding and development of mines throughout the district.

•

The Yellowknife district remains outstanding among the active mining areas in the Northwest Territories and Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines, which attained the production status last month, after a spectacular growth in development of ore structures, shapes up as the first large-scale operation in the district. Just how big it will be has yet to be determined, but results being obtained are in excess of pre-production expectations, and prospects for the future appear more than usually promising. Giant can be rated as one of the greatest gold mines discovered in Canada in many years, and it was just over 13 years ago the original ground was staked, with the company incorporated two years later. While several million dollars were being expended in bringing the property to the production stage, it also provided the needed stimulus for the prospecting and exploration of what appears to be a highly promising, although as yet little known mining empire.

•

Milling commenced at Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines in May at from 160 to 180 tons, since increased to around 245 tons a day, with value of gold in bullion and concentrates produced to the end of August in excess of $500,000. It is expected the roaster and cyanide plant will be ready to turn over in October, and when power is turned on, capacity will be stepped up to 300 tons, and later on the first milling unit will go up to 500 tons. The mill is designed for expansion to much greater capacity, and the crushing plant is adequate to handle 1,500 to 2,000 tons per day. Dr. A. S. Dadson, the company's consulting geologist, is of the opinion, that on the basis of known ore disclosures, and on the knowledge of structural conditions that has been gained both on the Giant and neighboring properties, there are possibilities of enough good grade ore above the 1,000-foot level to feed a 1,000-ton mill for a period of 25 years. Visitors to the Giant operation stress its magnitude and claim it resembles a whole mining camp rather than an individual property. From the original development—No. 1 shaft—to the No. 2 shaft is a distance of almost a mile, and underground development has been carried out for 1,200 feet north of the No. 2 shaft. An idea of the size of the operation is obtainable, even in these early stages of development, in reports that underground and surface installations spread over a strike length half as great as the whole of the Kirkland Lake producing area.

•

Negus Mines, in the original Yellowknife Bay sector, and the first of the gold mining operations there to resume production after the war ended, is graduating from the ranks of the comparatively small producers—the mill now handling around 170 tons daily, as a result of the favorable development of the Campbell zone on the 11th and 13th horizons. The new chapter in the history of Negus was opened last year, where after maintaining a small tonnage for a number of years from narrow, but rich veins, diamond drilling secured indications at depth of wide and good grade ore, under conditions similar to those prevailing at Giant, and the adjoining Con mine, of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. A new all-time high in the productive history of the mine was reached in July, when bullion was worth in excess of $80,000, in addition to which there was approximately $10,000 tied up in flotation concentrates. The indicated overall recovery for the month was around $17.45 per ton. A marked improvement has been apparent in operating costs since the mill tonnage was increased. The 13th level, the lowest depth attained, is at 1,775 feet, or 350 feet below the No. 11 horizon. About 1,100 feet of drifting has been completed so far on this level, developing five ore lenses with stoping widths of from four to 15 feet.

•

Net profit of $1,207,886, (before inclusion of cost-aid bonus) equivalent to 60.39 cents per share, is reported by Lake Shore Mines for the year ended June 30, as compared with $1,348,174 or 67.40 cents in the previous 12 months. As dividends of 72 cents per share were paid in both years, surplus had to be drawn on to maintain the distributions to shareholders. It is estimated that the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act bonus for the first half of 1948 will amount to approximately $50,000 after taxes, if output is maintained for the balance of the current year. As at June 30 working capital amounted to $4,503,952, as against $4,797,485 at the end of the previous fiscal year. A. L. Blomfield, president, states that proven ore reserves are at the highest figure in the company's history, though this was effected by sacrificing tonnage milled, and the rendering of some territory useless by the closing of drifts that

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Still in a "Line"

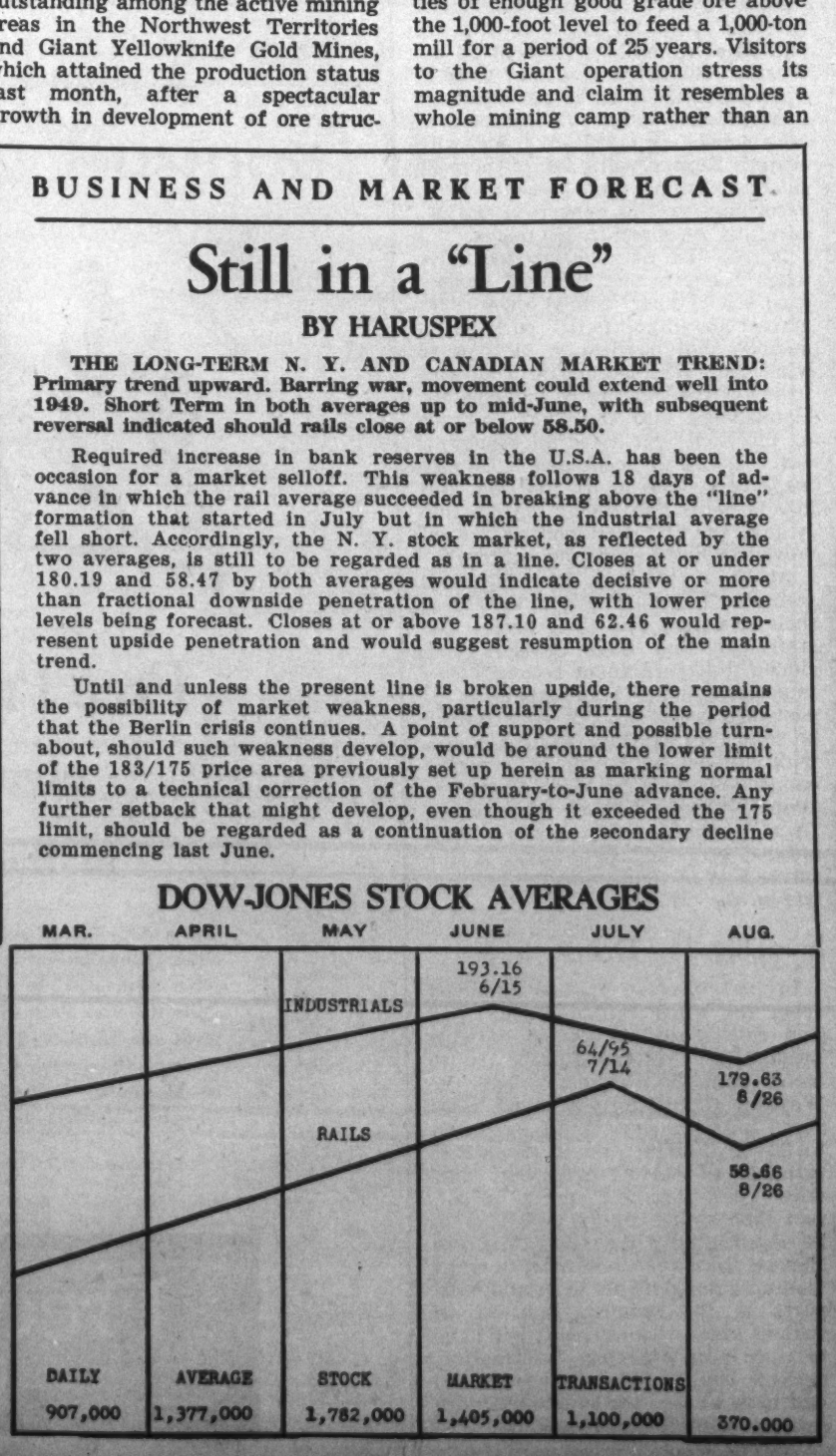
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N. Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949. Short Term in both averages up to mid-June, with subsequent reversal indicated should rails close at or below 58.50.

Required increase in bank reserves in the U.S.A. has been the occasion for a market selloff. This weakness follows 18 days of advance in which the rail average succeeded in breaking above the "line" formation that started in July but in which the industrial average fell short. Accordingly, the N. Y. stock market, as reflected by the two averages, is still to be regarded as in a line. Closes at or under 180.19 and 58.47 by both averages would indicate decisive or more than fractional downside penetration of the line, with lower price levels being forecast. Closes at or above 187.10 and 62.46 would represent upside penetration and would suggest resumption of the main trend.

Until and unless the present line is broken upside, there remains the possibility of market weakness, particularly during the period that the Berlin crisis continues. A point of support and possible turnabout, should such weakness develop, would be around the lower limit of the 183/175 price area previously set up herein as marking normal limits to a technical correction of the February-to-June advance. Any further setback that might develop, even though it exceeded the 175 limit, should be regarded as a continuation of the secondary decline commencing last June.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



SAVE
AND BUDGET

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should have been thoroughly probed. During the year drifting was started on three new deep levels, namely the 6,075, 6,200 and 6,325-foot horizons. No drifting has been done as yet on the levels from 6,450 to 6,825 feet.

•

When conditions for the raising of money are better than at present, Wingait Gold Mines, in Beauchastel township, northwestern Quebec, is ready to resume operations, with equipment installed and electricity connected. The company has no debts and there is cash on hand to pay all maintenance costs for years, if necessary, C. O. Stee, president, states in the annual report. Further there is stock in the treasury for financing the company to production. Ore has been indicated by drilling to the 1,200-foot level, and down to the 450-foot horizon nearly 200,000 tons has been outlined averaging approximately $7 per ton. Sinking of a shaft has commenced and present bottom is 36 feet below surface, including 24 feet of concrete collar.

•

A net profit of $43,317 is reported from the gold property of Sheep Creek Gold Mines in the fiscal year ended May 31, as compared with a loss of $125,357 in the preceding 12 months. Zincton Mines, the wholly owned subsidiary, had a net profit of $135,837, as against $6,295 in the previous year. Combined earnings from the gold and zinc mines totalled $178,714 or approximately 10 cents per share. A. E. Jukes, president, points out that the dividends of 1½ cents per share in January and April of 1948 actually came from the Zincton lead and zinc mine. Consolidated balance sheet of the two companies shows net working capital of $632,658, down from $716,691 a year earlier and reflects payment during the period of $56,250 in dividends. Ore reserves at both mines showed a reduction, Sheep Creek to 67,464 tons from 76,964 and Zincton to 129,614 tons from 148,066. Sheep Creek has every hope of making a profit on its investment in Vananda Mines (1948), Mr. Juke states, especially as the forecast for the copper market is good. Sheep Creek is to manage the operation for at least three years.

•

Expectations are that Donalda Mines will commence shipment of ore to the Powell Rouyn Gold Mines' mill around the end of the month, or early in October. The initial rate will be 200 tons per day with an objective of 300 tons as stope developments advance. The development program evolved will it is believed keep ore reserves well ahead of production requirements. Important lengths of new ore have been proven in the development being carried out in conjunction with the raising in preparation for shipment. The new ore is said to be of good grade and officials hope for similar results in the favorable areas outside present workings.

•

In direct contrast to the prospecting trend in other parts of Canada, which is on the downgrade, claim stakings during the first six months of the year in Saskatchewan rose 179% over the like period last year. The number of claims staked in that province to the end of June this year amounted to 338 compared with 121 during the first half of last year. Most of the staking was in search of copper and nickel ores, although some radio-active and gold prospecting has been carried out. Nova Scotia also showed an increase over last year's first year stakings with the total up around 43%.

•

All labor problems handicapping the gold mining industry originate from restrictions on the market for its product, and unless these restrictions are removed, the very best of the operations are going to have a very hard time, A. L. Blomfield, president, tells Lake Shore Mines shareholders in the 33rd annual report. "The ceiling on the price of our product is a terrific handicap on the operation of your property" he continues. "I feel that the very roots of the nation's future mining of gold in particular and also metal mines in general are being rapidly destroyed. At least that is what 50 years' experience of mining history tells me is happening." Because of the necessarily speculative qualities in the early stages of gold mining, the industry cannot be maintained without prospectors and capable promoters, Mr. Blomfield claims, and points out that an enquiry at the mining recorders' offices will, he feels sure, show what is happening to the prospectors, and the short list of the men who have made Canada's mines will tell the rest of the story. History says either one, once lost, becomes irreplacable. "I pray that I am wrong, but am desperately afraid that I am right."

•

Underground confirmation has been secured by Dickenson Red Lake Mines of the surface drill holes which indicated the extension of the south or "C" zone from the adjoining Campbell Red Lake. A pilot drill from the long fourth level south crosscut cut the No. 1 vein at 237.3 feet, which assayed 1.25 oz. across 1.6 feet, and 100 feet further on, 0.33 oz. over 2.4 feet. Four additional veins are reported indicated across the zone. During the drilling of the pilot hole the crosscut was advanced approximately 150 feet, and at time of writing was within 85 feet of its first objective.

•

Due to the deferred delivery date of electrical equipment for the rod mill installation, completion of the mill expansion program at Canadian Malartic Gold Mines will be delayed until late September. In the quarter ended June 30 the mill treated 85,595 tons of ore for gross production of $301,995, an average of $3.53 per ton. Earnings after taxes, but before depreciation and other write-offs, were $28,078. In the first half of 1948, when production was valued at $599,704, profits after taxes amounted to $49,061, exclusive of credit from the federal government's assistance act. In the corresponding period last year, when a slightly greater tonnage and higher grade of ore was handled, profits were $191,263, but in the interval costs climbed.

•

The annual report of the Ontario Mining Association for the year 1947-48 points out that only 11 mines out of Ontario's 36 producers, and which in turn produce only 13% of Ontario's gold, will receive assistance (Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act) in an amount that even approaches the loss in selling price, $3.50 per ounce, experienced by placing the Canadian dollar at par with the American. The cost-aid assistance gives some incentive to mines which have high ounce costs and are thus termed marginal, but the report states that the incentive to producers of approximately 60% of Ontario's present production is so small as to be negligible.

•

Earnings of $802,174, or 41 cents per share, (including $90,000 estimated accrued benefit under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act) are estimated by Dome Mines for the six months to June 30. This compares with $1,021,382, or 52 cents per share, in the first half of 1947. The new quarterly dividend rate of 17½ cents per share, established with the pay-

(Continued on Page 43)

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

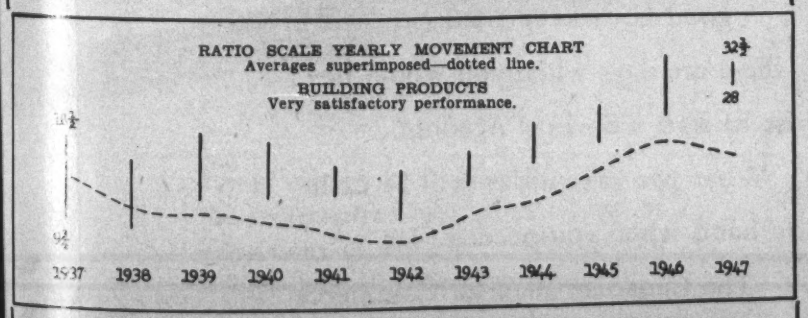
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

BUILDING PRODUCTS LTD.

			Averages		Building Products
PRICE	$32.75 bid				
YIELD	4.8%	Last 1 month	Up .3%	Down	5.7%
INVESTMENT INDEX	117	Last 12 months	Up 5.6%	Up	9.1%
GROUP	"A"	1946-48 range	Down 28.2%	Down	29.0%
RATING	Above Average	1948- range	Up 28.3%	Up	23.9%



SUMMARY:—Those who have bought Building Products at any time during the eleven year period shown on the above chart have the satisfaction of knowing that their shares are worth at least as much as they paid for them, and, of course, most of these shareholders have some very tidy profits.

Too often a buyer of stock dates his whole concept of its action from the price he paid for it, without regard to the fact that it has an earlier price history too. There is no magic in charts (at least there is certainly none in those provided in this series) but they do provide an almost invaluable record for the prospective buyer of stocks, because a long term view is essential in order to understand as clearly as possible the habits and present trend of the security under consideration. This writer will have accomplished his aim, if these studies provide readers with a preliminary study of the habits of individual stocks.

Building Products is a Growth stock in Group "A"—the Investment type of stock, and it is rated Above Average. The recent dividend increase of .05c per share in the last quarter, although modest, is highly satisfactory to those who purchased shares at lower levels. Building Products appears to be one of those issues that can be retained in any list of sound equities. In a previous analysis of this stock it was stated that trees do not grow to the sky—neither do stock prices. But there does not appear to be any undue inflation in the current price of these shares, and the general outlook for the industry as a whole appears satisfactory.

Do you require increased Investment Income?

Many investors are increasing their investment income through suitable exchange transactions. Our September Review and Securities List includes security offerings covering some 75 individual issues of Dominion, Provincial, Municipal and Corporation Bonds as well as Preferred and Common Shares with yields available as high as 6%.

The Review Section summarizes current business conditions and details recent corporation reports as well as commenting on security price levels. Among the companies on which current comment is made are Massey-Harris Company, Limited, Mercury Mills Limited, Canadian Car & Foundry Company Limited, British Columbia Packers Limited and Canadian Food Products Limited.

Copy of the September Review and Securities List will be mailed promptly upon request.

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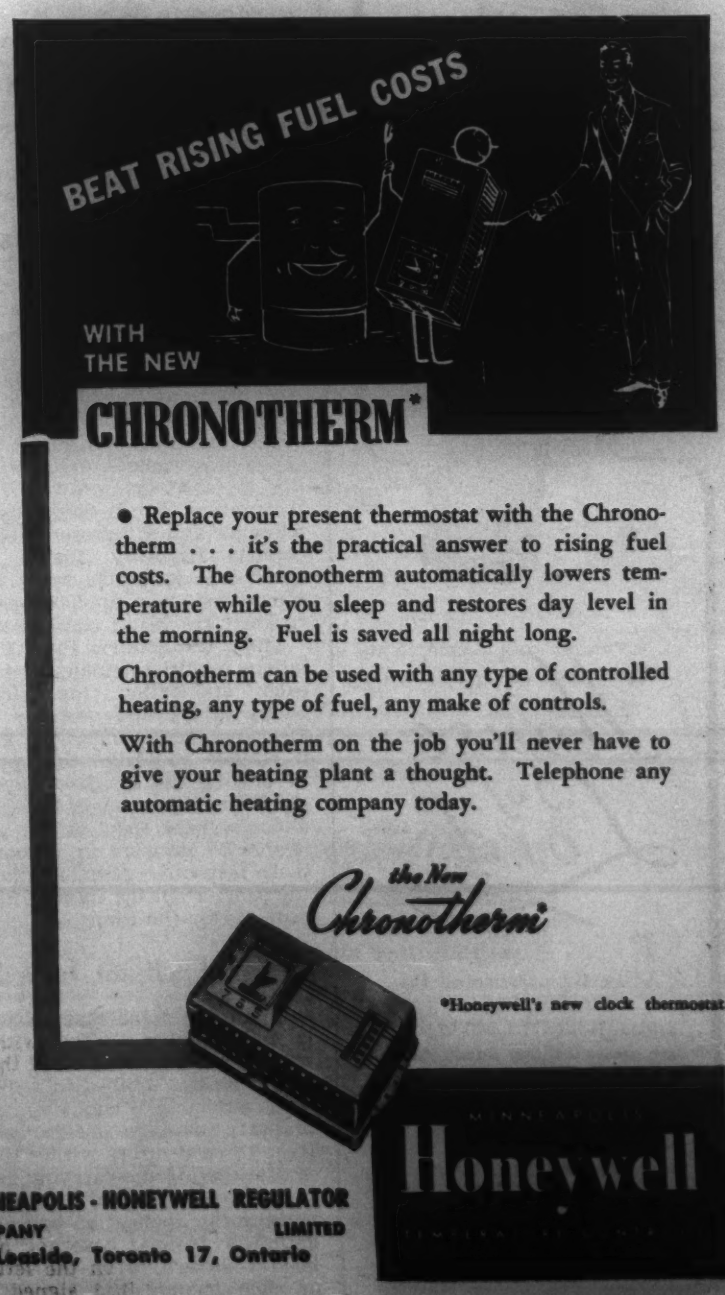
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.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ABOUT INSURANCE

Assigned Risk Plan For Insuring Substandard Motor Car Risks

By GEORGE GILBERT

Evidently there are many motorists who need automobile public liability and property damage insurance but who because of violation of some provision of the law or because they have passed the age limit or because of some other reason are unable to obtain it through the regular channels.

To such motorists who can pass certain insurability tests necessary in the public interest, the facilities available under the Assigned Risk Plan have proved a decided boon, as well as to insurance agents who are thus enabled to provide clients with cover not otherwise obtainable, though premium charges are necessarily higher.

UNDER the financial responsibility laws for motorists in effect in all the provinces except Quebec, when an owner's or driver's licence is suspended as a result of some violation of the law, he is required, before reinstatement of licence, to file proof of his financial responsibility with the provincial authorities. He may do so in any one of three ways: (1) A certificate of a licensed insurer that he has in force with it a policy with bodily injury or death limits of $5,000 and $10,000, and a property damage limit of $1,000; or, (2) A bond of a licensed surety company for $11,000; or (3) $11,000 in cash or acceptable securities deposited with the provincial treasurer.

Of course the only way in which the majority of such motorists can meet this requirement is by means of an insurance policy. In a number of instances they have been unable to obtain an insurance policy, although their violation of the law may not have been such a serious one as to render them unfit to be permitted to drive a car in the future, but as long as they cannot obtain insurance they are unable to get a licence to operate a car. This has undoubtedly been a hardship in numerous cases, and has resulted in criticism of insurance companies on the ground that they were refusing insurance protection to motorists who found themselves in this unfortunate position.

All Insurers Co-operate

As an answer to this criticism, all insurers engaged in the writing of automobile business got together a few years ago and established what are known as Assigned Risk Plans in various Canadian provinces and American states. These plans under proper management now perform an important function in the insurance business. They provide a medium for the placing of borderline risks which, though not insurable through normal channels, are regarded as entitled to another opportunity to obtain insurance.

While the insurance provided under the Assigned Risk Plans was at first confined to persons who were required to file proof of financial responsibility with the provincial authorities and who had been refused insurance by three insurance companies, since Jan. 1, 1948, any one who has been refused insurance by three insurers may make application for insurance under the Ontario Assigned Risk Plan. In Ontario the Plan is administered by a committee of eight members, four representative of tariff insurers and four representative of non-tariff insurers, a manager and a representative of the Ontario Highway Traffic Department, who is invited to sit with the committee when applications for insurance are being considered.

Under the Ontario Plan, the regulations require the manager to review each application for automobile bodily injury and property damage insurance made under the Plan and if eligible to assign the application to one of the insurers engaged in the Plan. The manager is required to allocate these risks as far as practicable to insurers in proportion to their respective premium income in the province in the class of insurance provided by the Plan.

When Applicant Ineligible

It is to be noted that an applicant is not eligible unless within six months prior to the date of the application he has applied in writing for both automobile bodily injury and property damage insurance to at least three insurers within the province, including the carrying company if the risk is insured at the time of making the application and has been definitely refused coverage by each insurer in writing on the letterhead of such insurer and signed by an authorized representative of such insurer.

Further, an applicant is not eligible if within a three-year period immediately preceding the date of application he has been convicted more than once of any one or once each of two or more of the following offences or more than once has forfeited bail furnished in respect of charges against him of any of the following offences:

"(a) Any offence for which a penalty is provided in the Ontario Highway Traffic Act, if death or injury to any person or property occurs in connection therewith, or any offence substantially the same committed outside the province. (b) Any offence under the Ontario Highway Traffic Act, if the penalty imposed includes suspension or revocation of the driver's licence or owner's permit, or any offence substantially the same committed outside the province. (c) Driving carelessly within the meaning of section 27 of the Ontario Highway Traffic Act, R.S.O. 1947, Chapter 288 and amendments thereto, or any offence substantially the same committed outside the province. (d) Any criminal offence involving the use of a motor vehicle punishable under the Criminal Code of Canada, or any offence substantially the same committed outside the province."

An applicant is not eligible, either, if at the date of the application he or anyone who normally or usually drives the automobile, or anyone who

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Pearl Assurance Company, Limited has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate No. C. 1147, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Hail Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

W. C. Butler,
Chief Agent

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If the applicant has failed to pay any premium for automobile bodily injury or property damage insurance contracted for during the previous twelve months, he is not eligible, neither is he eligible if within a twelve month period immediately preceding the date of application he has had a previous application rejected or a policy under the Plan cancelled for cause as provided herein. Nor is he eligible if within a twelve-month period immediately preceding the date of application he has knowingly made a false statement on an application for insurance.

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At the same time, there is no question that the Plan is meeting a real need for cover, as shown by the steadily increasing number of applications for insurance under it. While the number of applications for the six months from July 1, 1947 to Jan. 1, 1948 was 264, the number for the six months from Jan. 1, 1948, to July 31, 1948, was 945, while the number of assignments made in the latter six months was 724, compared with 249 in the previous six months.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I am informed that in order to take out a policy on the life of another person which will be collectable in case of a claim arising under the policy, the one taking out the policy must have what is called an insurable interest in the life of the other person. Can you tell me what constitutes an insurable interest which would make such a policy a valid one and so collectable in case of a claim?

F.W.M., Ottawa, Ont.

Under the law in Ontario, a person who has a pecuniary interest in the duration of the life of another person has an insurable interest in the life of that person, and a policy taken out by such a person on the life of another would be a valid contract and collectable in case of a claim. Also a parent has an insurable interest in the life of his child under twenty-five years of age, and so has a husband in the life of his wife and a wife in the life of her husband, and a corporation or other person in the life of its or his officer or employee. It is provided by the law that where the person taking out the policy has at the time the policy takes effect an insurable interest in the life of that person, it is not necessary for the validity of the policy or any assignment that any beneficiary or other person claiming under an assignment or by will or by succession have an insurable interest.

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News Of The Mines

(*Continued from Page* 41)

ment of July 30, is considered within the present indicated earning power of the company, C. W. Michel, president, states. Should earnings available for dividends be greater than anticipated, directors will, at the end of the year, consider payment of an extra dividend in the light of conditions then prevailing.

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Matachewan Consolidated Mines, in the three months ending June 30, had estimated net profit of $8,347 as compared to $87,821 for the corresponding period in 1947. The lower operating profit for the last quarter was due to gold recovery amounting to $3.24 per ton as against $4.20 per ton for the same three months last year, and costs at the rate of $3.19 per ton as compared with $2.81 per ton a year ago. It is expected, however, that the feed to the mill will improve during the current quarter, so that an improvement is likely, without figuring on government cost assistance.

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Net earnings of $100,975, equivalent to 1.17 cents per share, after provision for depreciation and taxes, is reported by Paymaster Consolidated Mines for the year ended June 30, as compared with $83,171 or 0.96 cents in the preceding 12 months. The figure for the last fiscal year includes cost-aid of $45,673 for the first half of 1948. When the labor situation improved during the early part of 1948, the development schedule was increased somewhat. Considerably more drifting, crosscutting and underground diamond drilling were done than in the preceding 12 months, and work was started to reopen the No. 6 shaft. A series of short diamond drill holes are being put down to define the high grade structure recently opened in drifting on the 4,075-foot level. Tonnage of ore reserves was reduced from 521,753 to 458,370, with grade holding steady at $7.94. At June 30, net working capital stood at $1,507,952, as compared with $1,382,887 a year previous.

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An intensive program of geological mapping, surface work and diamond drilling carried out during the past eight months by Bulldog Yellowknife Gold Mines, at Courageous Lake, in the Northwest Territories, has outlined several lenses of good grade ore material in a long and strong vein structure, and sinking of a shaft has been recommended. The discovery was originally made in 1946 and is approximately 150 miles northeast of the town of Yellowknife. Sampling results of sections of the vein exposed by surface stripping ranged up to an average of several ounces per ton across widths varying from one or two feet to better than 12 feet. The new company, formed early this year, had $65,000 provided for preliminary exploration, and last week an additional $150,000, representing the purchase of 500,000 shares at 30 cents per share, was paid into the treasury. Finances have been provided by Trans-American Mining Corporation, and associated with it are strong financial groups representing American and Canadian capital.

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The way for dividend action has been cleared by New Calumet Mines by arranging to pay off this month the last of the outstanding indebtedness, consisting of $302,311 in non-interest bearing notes, given in 1942 as part payment for the assets of the predecessor company. No dividend could be paid while any of the amount was outstanding. It is thought unlikely a dividend will be declared for a time, but it is possible there may be an announcement before the end of the year. With the latest advance in metal prices profits should be running around $130,000 monthly.

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While only a limited amount of diamond drilling was carried out by Lake Dufault Mines in 1947, the joint boundary drift being driven with Waite Amulet Mines advanced 660 feet. Drilling is now being carried out from drill stations established in the drift and the driving of the heading has been temporarily suspended at 1,320 feet, T. Lindsley, president, states in the annual report. Results from drilling done so far are encouraging. It is planned to do a limited amount of surface drilling to the main contact southeast of the Lower "A" orebody. At the year end the company had current assets in cash and Dominion bonds amounting to $633,731, as against current liabilities of $2,363. Dividends received during the year from the company's holdings of Amulet Dufault Mines amounted to $198,000, and owing to the increase in the price of copper it is anticipated these will be substantially higher for the current year.

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In the first seven months of the current year, 8,828 claims were cancelled or dropped in Ontario, compared with 4,343 claims staked, the Ontario Department of Mines reports. In 1946, the peak prospecting year in Ontario, only 6,003 claims were cancelled in the whole year, while 23,763 claims were staked. The decline in prospecting followed the dollar parity move, which reduced the price of gold $3.50 an ounce. Today radioactive ores and industrial minerals are receiving much of the prospectors' attention.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the China Fire Insurance Company Limited having ceased to carry on business in Canada, has reinsured its liabilities in Canada, in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited which is registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended, to transact business in Canada, and will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 29th day of November, 1948, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholder opposing such release should file his opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the 29th day of November, 1948.

Dated at Toronto, Ont., this 13th day of August, 1948.

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Chief Agent for Canada

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"Geopacifics" Considered As Highroad To Peace

By NORMAN BARTLETT

Back in his native Australia recently, Professor Thomas Griffith Taylor, the senior geologist on the famed Scott Antarctic expedition in 1910 and now head of the Department of Geography at the University of Toronto, is preaching a "Geography of Peace" called "Geopacifics". It is a liberalized version of Geopolitics, the principle which the Nazis abused in a justification for aggressive war.

THOMAS GRIFFITH TAYLOR, Australian-reared Professor of Geography at the University of Toronto, has revised belligerent German Karl Haushofer's "Geopolitik" in an effort to produce a scientific counter to all war.

Back in Australia this year after 20 years' absence, the tough-minded 68-year-old Professor was preaching his new gospel of "Geopacifics" (pronounced: Geo-PACifics). This gospel is a humanized, liberalized development of Nazi Geopolitics. Like Geopolitics it shows where the leading nations are most likely to arise but, unlike geopolitics, it emphasizes leadership and cooperation not dictatorship and conquest.

Griffith Taylor has been fighting geographical battles ever since he donned his academic gown. In 1910 an Australian State Government Education Department banned his first book, a geography primer, because in it he called a desert a desert. In those days Australians preferred to be more euphonious about their wide open spaces in the tropical dry belt. Griffith Taylor, then at Cambridge, said that at least half-a-million square miles of central and western Australia were desert. Geographically, he said, the future lay with the fertile south-eastern corner of the continent.

Later, as Professor of Geography in Sydney University, Professor Taylor pricked the bubble of Australian boosters by declaring that Australia could not hope to support more than 30,000,000 people at a high standard of living. In the 1920's eloquent Australian nationalists set the optimum between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000. Nowadays, most knowledgeable Australians agree with Griffith Taylor. The present Australian population is about 7,500,000. Energetic Immigration Minister, Mr. Arthur A. Caldwell, hopes to raise it to 20,000,000 in his lifetime.

The Australian government bears no ill-will towards blunt-speaking Professor Taylor. Instead, they invited him back home to advise on setting up a new National University for research workers at Canberra, the federal capital. He still thinks that geographical studies are "scandalously neglected" in Australia but hopes to convert sufficient Australians to the importance of "Geopacifics" to alter this.

Equal To California

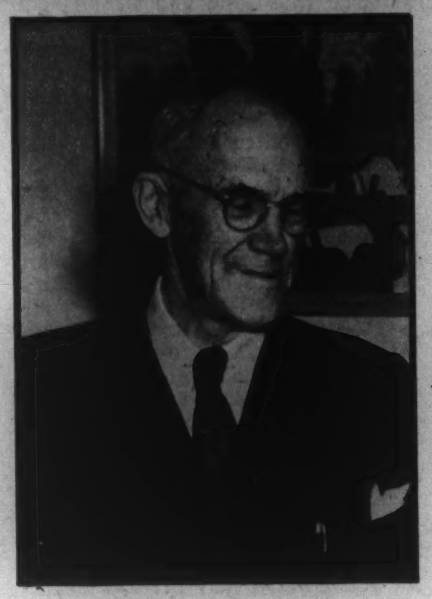
For all his outspoken realism Professor Taylor has much praise for his homeland. He thinks the south-east corner has the best climate in the world, equal to that of California but without the fogs and cold seas of that favored region. He thinks, too, that the Australian environment has produced a virile and progressive people. Personally, he has more family ties in Sydney than in Toronto. His sister, his two brothers and a son, who is a civil engineer, still live there. His wife and youngest son, who is an undergraduate at Toronto, live with him in Canada.

Professor Taylor has studied geography by scrambling over the wrinkles on the shrunken ball of the earth as well as by examining meteorological isopleths on a map. He was born on December 1, 1880, in Walthamstow, Essex, but spent his early childhood in Siberia. His father was a geologist who became Chief Government Metallurgist in New South Wales. At Sydney, young Taylor studied at the University under the Grand Old Man of Australian science, the late Sir Edgeworth David, who discovered the South magnetic pole. He graduated in physics and geology, later in mining, and became instructor in geology at the University under Sir Edgeworth.

After a period of research at Cambridge, he was chosen by Captain Scott as senior geologist in the 1910-13 Scott expedition to the Antarctic. He spent two years in Antarctica. He had prepared himself for this experience by many months tramping among the mountains of Switzerland, studying the principles of glacial topography and its bearing on human settlement. His research at Cambridge attracted the attention of the leading United States geographer, William Morris Davis.

Travelled The World

Throughout his career Professor Taylor has been a great traveller as well as an indefatigable writer—a total of over 30 books and geographical memoirs. He has explored in Australia, Sumatra, Java, Johore, Eastern China, Africa, Eastern Algeria and the Sahara, besides tramping over most of Europe, excluding Russia and Portugal. He says that his studies have taken him from the fishing towns of Norway to the prehistoric sites of Malta and Mykenae, in an effort to discover how climate and topography have affected man's history. In the States and Canada he has travelled widely, has engaged in "a little mild exploration in the Andes" and made a trip inside the Arctic Circle. In 1946 he wrote three books of about 500 pages each, "Our Evolving Civilization" (about geopacifics), "Urban Geography" (about the geographical aspects of town planning) and "Canada" (a geograpical study of the Dominion).



PROF. T. G. TAYLOR

In Toronto he still works ten to 12 hours a day, either at the university or in the study of his three-storied home a couple of miles from the campus. He detests what he calls "academic mumbo-jumbo" but likes teaching. Bridge and the movies are his chief light recreations but he enjoys crime stories particularly if they are written by women. His work, however, is still the centre of his interests. At 68 he is as keen and as curious as a young freshman. He hopes to sell the idea of "Geopacifics" to the world as successfully as he sold the idea of geographical realism to Australia.

Professor Taylor believes that "the material basis of life, the manner in which life and its requirements are produced determines in the last instance the social ideas and institutions of any particular historical epoch . . . . The inter-play of two elements—environment and man's response—is the method by which civilization has developed."

Consequently, the part a particular nation is destined to play in the world is determined largely by where it is situated. Man, however, can use or abuse his opportunities. He is like the traffic controller at a city intersection, who alters the rate but not the direction of progress. Statesmen can accelerate, slow or stop the progress of their country. What they should do, if they are wise, is follow the direction indicated by natural environment, make the best use of resources but not try to exceed them.

As Ewald Banse, German Professor of Military Geography, put it in 1932: "Statesmanship is the skilful management of geographical resources—and the skilful interpretation of geographical possibilities." Haushofer, Banse and other teachers of the German "Geopolitik" school used this principle mixed with a good deal of cloudy mysticism as a justification for aggressive war. Professor Taylor believes it can be a realistic highroad towards peace.

In short, he says, Geopacifics is the geography of peace. It shows where the centres of human civilization and activity arise but it emphasizes leadership not conquest. It explains the realities of climate, soil and topography. It preaches the improvement of the better portion of the earth, instead of the worse, to economize human effort for the benefit of all. It shows, above all, the conflicts based on racial differences are scientifically absurd.

Professor Taylor now faces the problem of making people accept emotionally what he finds scientifically reasonable.

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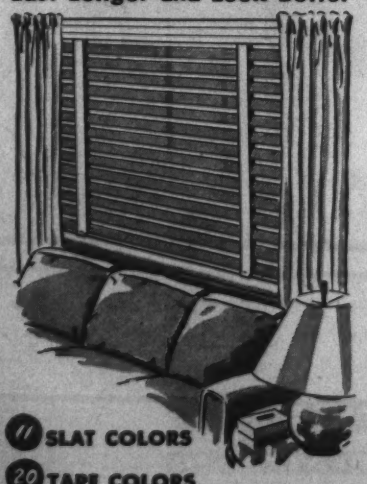

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